The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LARGE AND SMALL, for sale at one-half ordinary prices. The newly-invented "Iceberg" has perfect ventilation, and requires only half the usual quantity of ice. A few left at 43 State-st.

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A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN.
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Is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rapidly; churches, schools, stores, etc., etc.

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FRANCE, Trudelle..........Wed., Aug. 1, 9 a. m.
*PEREIRE, Danré..........Wed., Aug. 8, 4:00 p. m.
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Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
ARRAGON, Symons..........Tuesday July 24.
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NIKOPOLIS.

The Scene of the Bloodiest Battle of the War.

An Important Advantage Gained by the Invaders.

The Turkish Garrison Succumbs After a Desperate Struggle.

Sixty-five Hundred Prisoners Fall into the Russians' Hands.

Two Turkish Gunboats Gobbled by the Victors.

Russian Official Account of the Crossing of the Balkans.

The Force Consists of Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry.

And Is Believed to Be Twenty Thousand Strong.

The Russian Force in the Dobrudscha Moving Westward.

An English Correspondent Denies the Stories of Russian Outrages.

The Roumanian Army Will Cover the Line of the Danube.

NIKOPOLIS.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 17.—The capture of Nikopolis with 6,000 Turks, forty pieces of artillery, and two monitors is the most important success of the Russians thus far, and may be attributed more than anything to the new tactics of quick marches adopted since the Asiatic reverses. Further particulars received to-night state that the bombardment opened on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock at Turna-Magurelli, while at the same time two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, belonging to the Ninth Corps, appeared in the rear of the Turkish camp, which was situated on the heights outside of the town, and the garrison withdrew,

CAUSING CONFUSION

within the fortifications. The Second Brigade of artillery now came up and rained a shower of shells into the town. Under cover of this the Fifth Division of infantry stormed the outer line of fortifications. The Turks fought courageously, but were beaten back at the point of the bayonet. The loss on both sides was tremendous. Whole ranks of Russians

WERE MOWED DOWN

by the terrible musketry, but others clambered over their dead bodies, and frantically sought revenge. Meanwhile from the opposite shore the Roumanian batteries were blazing away with great effect. Many houses were set on fire in different parts of the town. Thus the battle continued all day long. The Russians being reinforced in the afternoon by several battalions of Roumanians from Turna, crossing in boats at midnight, Achmed Pasha capitulated, thus ending

THE BLOODIEST ENCOUNTER OF THE WAR.

Achmed and Hassan Pasha were taken prisoners to-night with 6,500 men and two monitors, who had been lying off Nikopolis. Nikopolis is opposite the mouth of the River Aluta, the boundary between the Roumanian and Russian forces. It is a spot specially suited to the construction of a bridge and the establishment of

A PERMANENT COMMUNICATION

with the right wing of the invading party, and for forwarding supplies to the western district of Bulgaria. By its possession the Russians are rendered secure against attack from the Turkish army at Widdin. Its capture was undoubtedly accomplished by the rapidity of movement preventing the garrison from being reinforced by Osman Pasha.

TURKISH PRISONERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

TURNU-MAGRUELI, July 16.—The two monitors captured from the Turks will probably be made ready for action without much delay. The Turkish prisoners who were transported to the Roumanian side of the Danube are all regulars, the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians having left some time ago.

THE FIGHT AT NIKOPOLIS.

On the heights commanding Nikopolis empty cartridge-cases lying in every direction tell of the desperate struggle. Thousands of rifles, bayonets, and accoutrements are piled along the road to the town, where 300 wounded Moslems await removal into improvised hospitals. The Turks burnt their stores and the principal buildings of the town last night before surrendering.

CONFIRMED.

Various correspondents at Turnu-Magurelli fully confirm the capture of the Russian garrison and artillery of Nikopolis. The surrender seems to have been brought about by encircling Nikopolis with an overwhelming artillery fire, to which the Russian and Roumanian batteries at Turnu-Magurelli contributed. There was three hours' fighting on the Glacis.

The Turks have abandoned the line of defense from Thernavoda to Kustendji.

BULGARIA.

CROSSING THE BALKANS.

LONDON, July 17.—The following is the Russian official account of the crossing of the Balkans:

TIRNOVA, July 16.—Gen. Gourkha, with the advance guard of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, has crossed the Balkans. On July 14 he surprised and defeated a Turkish battalion which guarded the outlet of the pass near the Village of Khankhoi. Gen. Gourkha is now marching upon Kasanlik, in the rear of the enemy, who occupies the fortified Shipka Defile. Two satnias of Cossacks have arrived at Yeni-Saghra, and cut the telegraph between that place, Nonigagra, and Slevno. On Sunday an engagement was fought near the Village of Orzazare between a Cossack force and some detachments of Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, supported by Turkish infantry. The enemy held their ground until the arrival of the dragoons and a battery of artillery sent by Gen. Gourkha. On perceiving the approach of these reinforcements the Turks fled. A flag, several standard-bearers, and a quantity of arms were captured.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The same correspondent has the following details about the force which crossed the Balkans: "When I visited Tirnova on the 13th Gen. Gourkha's advance had gone forward forty-eight hours previously. Col. Indolmin's Circassian Cossacks were leading the column. So bad are the tracks through the passes of the Elena Balkans that Gen. Gourkha's column of infantry as well as cavalry resigned their wagon transports and conveyed their baggage and provisions on pack-horses. Gen. Gourkha has no fear of the Turks breaking upon the line of his communications, for he has cut himself adrift."

THOSE OUTRAGEOUS STORIES.

LONDON, July 17.—A correspondent at Obeutenik, or Obirteni, on the highway between Biela and Rustchuk, writes in reference to reports of Russian barbarities on the Turkish inhabitants of Bulgaria as follows: "I may mention that about fifty Turkish families of Tirnova removed after the general exodus, and are living unharmed under the special protection of the Russian authorities. Speaking as a perfectly impartial man, who would have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the contrary were the contrary true, and who has had exceptional opportunities for observation, I do not believe that in Bulgaria there has been a single instance of personal maltreatment of a Turkish civilian at the hands of Russian soldiers."

LONDON, July 17.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency publishes a general denial of the reports of Russian atrocities.

MOVING WESTWARD.

To-day the Cossacks of Baron Krudener are said to have reached Lom Palanka, advancing towards Widdin from the Dobrudscha. The Russians are reported to have marched south of Silistria, which will be blockaded, thereby cutting the quadrilateral in two, and fully protecting the Russian communications on the Danube.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

A Vienna correspondent denies that the passage of the Balkans will make any difference in the attitude of Austria, which loyally promised and intends to maintain neutrality, unless the war approaches too near her frontiers, or unless Russia at the final settlement should depart from the programme which she has announced.

THE RUSSIAN BALKAN FORCE.

LONDON, July 17.—A war correspondent telegraphs: After blockading the fortresses of the quadrilateral, 100,000 men are available for crossing the Balkans by the western line of invasion, exclusive of Gen. Zimmerman's army in the eastern section.

SUPPLY DEPOTS.

As regards supplies, the Russians leave nothing to chance. At Bucharest, a great central depot contains stores of meal, to which the supplies of rice for the relief of the Bengal famine were a mere bagatelle. Sistova will be the intermediate and Tirnova the advance depot.

A rapid advance on Rustchuk does not seem imminent.

THE RUSSIAN LINE.

The cavalry outposts extend from a point on the Danube, twelve miles west of Rustchuk, to forty miles inland, facing the Turkish foremost position on the River Lom.

Small reconnoissances are pushed forward, but the mass of divisions have been stationary for about a week.

Railway communication on the Adrianople line has been suspended for everything except troops.

THE NIKOPOLIS GARRISON.

Russian official dispatches claim that the Nikopolis garrison of two Pashas and 6,000 regulars surrendered.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

Various correspondents in Shumla state that they personally witnessed the Russians attack unarmed Turks, wounded, old men, and women and children. Refugees say the Russian troops attacked wagon-trains fleeing to Shumla, and murdered the people indiscriminately. They fired on some parties with artillery.

BOGUS REPORT.

The reported attack by Turkish monitors on Sistova bridge is untrue.

IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.

The Turks evacuated and the Russians occupied Medjidie and Mangalir, in the Dobrudscha.

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

VIENNA, July 17.—The *Political Correspondence* learns from authentic source that it is now definitely decided that the Roumanian army will not assume the offensive, but will confine itself to covering the line of the Danube.

TURKISH FEARS.

VIENNA, July 17.—Despite the Turkish official report of the repulse of the Russians by Raouf Pasha some apprehension seems to exist lest the Russian flying column should reach the main line of railway. The Director of Roumelian lines has arrived at Adrianople to [illegible] all the rolling stock back from Philippopolis and further on.

The two Pashas who surrendered at Nikopolis are the two who recently permitted 60 pontoons to pass Nikopolis for the building of the Sistova bridge. Bribery is suspected.

RUSTCHUK.

The Czar has arrived at Frateshti, [illegible] miles north of Giurgevo. This indicates that the time has come for the investment of Rustchuk.

NO CONFIRMATION

has yet been received of the report that Raouf Pasha had defeated the Russians south of the Balkans. He has, including the garrison of Adrianople, hardly 10,000 men.

The number of Russians south of the Balkans is estimated at 22,000.

GENERAL.

THE FANATICAL ELEMENT.

VIENNA, July 17.—At Constantinople the Softas have demanded that the standard of the Prophet be raised for a holy war, but the Porte has decided to postpone this extreme step till the Russians are nearer Adrianople.

STRAWS.

A Berlin correspondent announces that G. Levacheff, the Czar's Adjutant-General, has arrived in Vienna from Bucharest.

A SIGN.

LONDON, July 17.—Prince Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the Servian throne, has entered the Montenegrin army,—a sure sign that no co-operation of Servia in the war is expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Ministerial crisis is said to be impending at Constantinople. The Sultan is reported to be strongly inclined to make peace, having already given Namyk Pasha, at Shumla, personal instructions on this subject. The young Turks oppose this policy.

NEW TURKISH BATTALIONS.

PERA, July 17.—An official order announces that the Sultan has decided on the immediate formation of ten battalions of auxiliaries, composed of Mussulman and non-Mussulman inhabitants of Constantinople, for the reinforcement of the army of Roumelia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COMMONS GIVES A HINT TO BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, July 17.—The House of Commons last night, 156 to 152, passed a motion to the effect that the recent appointment of Controller of the Stationery Office is calculated to diminish the influence and usefulness of select committees of the House and discourage the zeal of the officials of public departments. The vote is interesting, as the Controller, T. Pigott, was appointed directly by Earl Beaconsfield, who is a friend of his family. The appointment contravenes the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House that the Controller of the Stationery Office should have a technical acquaintance with the duties of the office. Pigott does not fulfill this condition, having been previously employed at the War Office.

The *Times*, commenting on the above, says: "The results of last night cannot be serious. The Ministry will have received a gentle admonition to be a little more careful in their appointments. As Disraeli more than once declared, it was a proud characteristic of genius to discern the spirit of the age in which its lot was cast. Lord Beaconsfield will read in the vote a warning that the spirit of the age must not be disregarded in the dispensation of patronage."

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British corn trade says: Although reports are somewhat contradictory, the general opinion seems to point to more favorable cereal crops than were at one time thought likely. Wheat ears have filled out under the influence of increased moisture, and the prospects seem to promise a fair harvest. However, it is not likely that the home crop of '77 will come up to full average, although it will probably exceed the short crop of last year. Reports are still contradictory regarding the condition of the cereal crops on the Continent. Advices are not so favorable as a few weeks since. Considerable damage has been done by the recent storms, which laid the growing wheat. After a period of dullness and apathy following the recent decline in prices, a decided reaction has taken place in the wheat trade, and values advanced two shillings per quarter at Mark Lane and the country markets. This advance is due to the sudden increase in the demand, especially for Russian wheat, from the country millers, who, as a rule, hold no stocks to fall back upon, and are now beginning to feel the effects of the scarcity of home-grown grain. This scarcity is most marked, and the effect it must exert on trade was clearly shown at Mark Lane on Monday last, when business was most animated in spite of continued heavy imports from abroad and favorable weather for the growing crop. Heavy as such imports are, and notwithstanding London has received from St. Petersburg since the opening of navigation four times as much as during the corresponding period last year, still the demand seems now equivalent to the supply, as steamers are being cleared as rapidly as they arrive, and nothing of consequence is going into granary. The imports into London from Germany show a decrease, and the total of the return has been to all intents made up by supply from Russia and India. America has ceased to be regarded, at any rate for this season, as the source of supply, but as a new feature it may be noted that sales of new winter wheat have commenced at moderate prices, and this quarter will acquire additional importance during the next two months, as reports continue fairly satisfactory from the Atlantic States, while from California not more than half of last year's supply may be expected. With somewhat unsettled weather and small arrivals at ports of call, trade for arrival cargoes of wheat has ruled firm during the past week, and prices have improved one shilling to two shillings per quarter, according to quality of cargoes on passage, and for shipment there has been an active demand, and an improvement of two shillings per quarter has been established.

In maize there is an advance of six pence to nine pence per quarter.

Barley is firm.

PERU.

THE FIGHT WITH THE HUASCAR—PERU DEMANDING REDRESS AND AN APOLOGY FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

PANAMA, July 7.—A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writes from Lima, June 20, as follows:

"The promise made by Gen. Prado to the nation, that immediate redress would be demanded for the proceedings of the Shah and Amethyst, is being complied with. An important circular addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Peruvian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad has been made public. The Minister states that, although the Huascar declined to obey the constitutional authorities, she was nevertheless a national vessel. The power of the Government to vanquish her was proved at the combat of Pisagua, where she was forced to fly before the squadron. This circumstance was instantly communicated to the diplomatic corps in Lima. Although the decree of the Government authorized the capture of the rebel by a third party, this could not refer to any foreign force, as such interference would be in direct contravention of international right; and the very fact of offering a reward to the captor effectually debarred the commander of any foreign man-of-war from taking part in the affair. The offer of reward was made principally with the object of creating a counter movement on board the vessel itself. The Huascar was attacked in Peruvian waters, as is clearly proved from the shot and shell discharged by the Shah and Amethyst, which passed over the Huascar, fell in the Village of Pacocha, and even caused damage. There was no cause for attacking the Huascar, as the alleged outrages on British interests were disproved. The Minister having made these statements, declares that the proceedings of Admiral De Horsey were in contravention of international law, constitute an outrage against the sovereignty of the Republic, and an immediate demand for redress and apology will be made to the Cabinet of St. James."

The *Star and Herald* has some further intelligence respecting the battle between the English vessels and the Huascar, derived from the officer on board the Shah, which vessel, at last advices, was about leaving Payta for either Panama or San Francisco. The statements are to the effect that the eighty shots fired by the Huascar were productive of no further damage to her opponent, the Shah, than that of cutting away some of her upper rigging. During the action one of the celebrated Whitehead torpedoes was detached from the Shah and sent against the Huascar at the rate of about nine knots—the Huascar then steaming at about eleven—firing, advancing and retiring. The route of the torpedo was at right angles to the Huascar's course, so that at a given point the two would meet. But it seems that these torpedoes, although proceeding some two or three feet under water, cause a disturbance on the surface, which must have been distinguished by the people on board the Huascar, as her course was instantly changed, and the torpedo passed far from her side. The English officers are unanimous in their complimentary remarks as to the handling and fighting of the Huascar. She only draws fourteen feet of water, while the Shah and Amethyst draw over twenty. Hence the Huascar kept in shore, hoping to induce her enemies to enter shallow water and then have them at the mercy of her powerful ram. The English assert that the Huascar was struck seventy-two times, but, as stated in a former dispatch, only one shell entered the ship through a port, the remainder failing to penetrate her armor.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

STROUSBERG.

MOSCOW, July 17.—Dr. Strousberg's sentence of banishment from the Russian dominions is still unexecuted. He is detained pending the arrival from St. Petersburg of the papers which are necessary to determine the amount of costs he must pay.

GERMAN IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

BERLIN, July 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 2,200,000 marks.

THE POTATO-BUG ABROAD.

BERLIN, Prussia, July 17.—Owing to the continued importations of Colorado beetles in German harbors, ships arriving from America will be carefully inspected. Placards containing life-size portraits of the insect will be distributed throughout the country.

WASHINGTON.

Officeholding Members of the National Committee Must Resign.

Concerning the Recommendations of the Recent Custom-House Commission.

The President Will Not Go to the White Sulphur Springs at All.

MUST STEP DOWN.

OFFICEHOLDING MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The question recently raised by members of the National Republican Committee touching the application of the President's late Civil-Service order to their cases was discussed at much length in the Cabinet meeting to-day. It seems that the opinion previously reported as having been given by the President, that it would not be necessary for members of this Committee to consider that order as applying to their cases, since they would have no political duties to perform during the next three years, was given as his first impression in the matter. A further and more careful consideration of the subject has convinced the President and the members of his Cabinet that it is best to

MAKE NO EXCEPTION

to the rule, and especially to make no such important exception as seems to have been determined upon from the statement contained in Assistant-Secretary McCormick's letter to Postmaster Filley. Another course, it is feared, would be widely misunderstood by the people, and cause dissatisfaction among officeholders to whom the rule was made to apply. No formal vote was taken in the Cabinet to-day on the subject, but a complete understanding was arrived at, that members of the National Republican Committee who hold Federal offices will be required at no distant day to choose which they will relinquish. The members of the Republican Committee who have raised this question are Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis; A. B. Cornell, of New York, and Assistant-Secretary McCormick. It was reported in Washington several days ago that Cornell had made up his mind to

MAKE AN ISSUE

with the Administration in regard to this order, and to refuse to resign either of his positions, thus forcing the President to remove him from his place in the Custom-House. It is not known whether he still contemplates any such action or not.

MEXICO.

DIAZ PROMISES GOOD FASHIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Gen. N. S. Reneau, who went to the City of Mexico bearing dispatches from Secretary Evarts, returned to-day by steamer from Vera Cruz. Gen. Reneau reports that the country is quiet. He says Diaz' authority is recognized throughout the republic, and he believes that now Mexico has the best Government she has had for twenty years. In an interview, President Diaz expressed a desire to do everything possible to assist in breaking up the lawlessness on the Rio Grande. Diaz earnestly hoped his Government would be recognized by the United States at an early day.

VIA WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Assistant-Secretary-of-State Seward, who represented the Foreign Department in the Cabinet to-day, presented a long dispatch from Minister Foster, treating of the Mexican border question, and reporting officially the action of the Diaz Government on the instructions recently given to Gen. Ord to follow marauders across the Rio Grande border, and punish them in Mexico. The substance of these reports has already been printed in letters and dispatches from the City of Mexico.

Secretary McCrary also read to the Cabinet the latest dispatches from Gen. Ord, reporting the communications he has recently had with the Mexican Gen. Trevino. The information they contain is substantially the same as that received from Minister Foster, in Mexico. Prominent members of the Administration do not anticipate any trouble will arise out of the protest of the Mexican Government against Gen. Ord's instructions. The people of Mexico are very sensitive in regard to any violation of their territory, and a widespread opinion prevails among them that the United States is desirous of annexing some of their border States. President Diaz was therefore obliged to take the course he has adopted in self-defense, and in deference to the public sentiment of the people.

The latest dispatches from Gen. Ord lead to the belief that no actual conflict will under any circumstances be likely to occur between the troops of the two countries. The Mexican Indians who have been stealing horses and cattle in Texas recently did not cross the Rio Grande on their return anywhere in the neighborhood of Gen. Trevino's troops, and if the latter had been disposed to interfere with the progress of the American troops while in pursuit of these Indians it would have been wholly impossible for him to do so. It is hardly expected by the people in Washington who are best informed on the subject that there will be any occasion to pursue robbers from Mexico, either Indians or others, across the Rio Grande in the neighborhood of Mexican military stations. The freebooters will be as careful to avoid the Mexican troops as to keep, if possible, beyond the reach of American soldiers.

Later news from Brownsville confirms the reports previously received that Escobedo is preparing for an attack upon some of the northern States of Mexico. On the 12th of July he was seen about forty miles above Brownsville with eighteen men, who are said to have had side arms. It is also reported from the same source that for several days parties of men have been seen traveling up the country, and it was presumed that they were going to meet Escobedo, and that he had a camp somewhere on this side of the Rio Grande.

CABINET TALK IN WASHINGTON.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—At the Cabinet session to-day most of the time was occupied in discussing Mexican affairs. The Secretary of War received several telegrams and letters from Gen. Ord, in which he reports at length the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande. The Mexican Government having promised to put a stop to the raids across that river, no further action will be taken by our Government for the present, in the hope that the Mexican authorities will be able to fulfill their promises, and thus prevent any invasion of Mexican territory by the United States forces. Gen. Ord in his dispatches expresses the opinion that affairs are progressing favorably, for he believes that marauding parties can be broken up without involving the disturbance of international relations.

NO MODIFICATION.

It can be stated on unquestionable official authority that the Administration has made no modification of Gen. Ord's instructions heretofore published, nor have any propositions for modifying them been even considered.

Advices received at the State Department to-day from Minister Foster state that he had called the attention of the Government of Gen. Diaz to the invasion of American soil by a Mexican force of Diaz soldiers in pursuit of a body of Lerdo's adherents, and in reply had received from the Diaz Government some very interesting assurances. They admitted that this act was an infringement of international law, promised that it should be promptly investigated, and assured him, for the information of our Government, that they would make all due amends in accordance with the requirements of international law. It is, therefore, evident that the Diaz Government perceive that explanations are first in order from Mexico, she having made the first invasion.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE GREAT CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The second report of the Custom-House Commission, of which John Jay is Chairman, is not the final one. The three most important points treated in this report are, first, a reorganization of the system of salaries in order to make the pay of such officers as perform similar duties the same. Great incongruities in salary were discovered by the Commission, for which the present administration of the Custom-House was very little if at all responsible. The salaries of employes of the Custom-House are not fixed by law, and it has been customary for former Collectors and Surveyors to grade the salaries in their offices more in accordance with the personnel of their employes than with the character of the work to be performed. Favorites of the administration of the Custom-House at any given time have in many instances received much higher salaries than others less fortunate, performing the same grades of duties. The Custom-House Commission propose an arrangement of the different classes of duties somewhat as they are arranged in the departments at Washington, making several grades of clerks, with a fixed salary for each grade. The second recommendation of the Commission is that whenever a Custom-House broker is detected in bribing, or attempting to bribe, any employe of the customs, either for the purpose of inducing him to neglect his duty or to facilitate the transaction of the business which the broker may have with the customs, no such broker shall hereafter under any circumstances be admitted to the Custom-House. This regulation, if adopted, is intended to correct an abuse of which much complaint was made by merchants and others in their testimony before the Commission. The third recommendation is that, at stated intervals, a thorough examination of the administration of the Custom-House shall be made by a disinterested commission, in order to prevent abuses from growing up, and to discover any reforms that ought to be adopted. The Commission will hereafter report on the important subject of appraisements, and other matters not included in the two reports already made.

AGRICULTURAL CLERK.

Gen. Carman, of Jersey City, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department. He is a gentleman of high standing. He commanded a brigade of troops on the March to the Sea, and his military record is excellent.

WILDER AND MONTGOMERY.

Gen. James F. Wilder, well known in connection with the Army of the Cumberland, and now residing at Chattanooga, has been appointed Postmaster for that place.

The place of Consul at Geneva has been filled by a gentleman named Montgomery, a friend of Secretary Evarts.

APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—E. A. Carman, of New Jersey, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of Agriculture.

Ted Bishop has been appointed Postmaster at Oil City.

THE PRESIDENT

at this time has no intention of visiting Green Briar, White Sulphur Springs, but he will probably accept an invitation to visit Old Point, Va., to attend the Postal Convention which meets there the latter part of this month.

TWEED'S LAWYER.

He Stirs Up a Tammany Plumber, Who "Gets Back" at Him Vigorously, in a Letter to the Attorney-General.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—John D. Townsend, counsel for Tweed, in his most recently published statement in regard to the negotiations for the release of Tweed, incidently threw considerable mud upon the reputation of Mr. Carolan O'Brian Bryant. Bryant comes to the front with a statement, in which he tells what he knows about the case, and about John D. Townsend. Bryant's statement is in the shape of a letter to the Attorney-General, and is mainly an attack on Townsend. This gentleman, he charges, was retained, not as Tweed's counsel, but as the tool of John Kelly, a part of the alleged bargain being that Townsend should be the Tammany candidate for Attorney-General. The influence of a certain Mrs. McMullin, of Fifth avenue, who it is alleged received enormous sums of money from Tweed, is also spoken of as being an important factor in Townsend's negotiations to be retained as Tweed's counsel. The disclosures in the *World* are also commented on, and Mr. Townsend is virtually charged with a breach of faith in communicating these facts to newspaper men working in the interest of Judge Kelly. Mr. Bryant says that when Tweed's papers came to him all that were of any value had been sifted out by the lawyers. Tweed's dealings with Jay Gould are next narrated, and then the Woodin case is spoken of at length. Mr. Bryant's side of the story shows that Tweed made the charge against Senator Woodin in a malicious spirit, substituting that gentleman's name for Senator Woods, which is more significant than any yet in the Tweed matter.

Regarding O'Brien's statement, the *Times* says editorially: "John D. Townsend has been so thoroughly used up already that Mr. Bryant's recital of the inner history of how Townsend got a retainer from Tweed was hardly needed to expose the professional character of that versatile attorney. The scandals of Tweed's private life have been sufficiently notorious, but it is a new revelation of legal intrigue to find how intimate a relation they have had with the conduct of the negotiations for Tweed's release, and with the selection of the agents intrusted with his defense. While Mr. Bryant's statements may be assumed to be colored by personal pique and prejudice, there are enough intrinsic evidences of truth about them to prove that Tweed is now, as always, one of the meanest and one of the most contemptible of men, and that the methods employed by him to regain his liberty have been quite as unscrupulous as any of those in virtue of which he lost it. To the least reputable of these methods John Kelly and his friend and confidant, Townsend, have evidently been consenting parties. It has been sufficiently obvious that the evidence in Tweed's possession tending to implicate persons holding any prominent public position was of the most flimsy character. It was also clear that Kelly was chiefly anxious to employ this evidence, either to destroy people who stood in his way, or to bring others whom he could use under his power. But Mr. Bryant's statement sheds new light on the implicit faith Tweed had in the political omnipotence of Kelly, and his entire readiness to testify to anything which Kelly wanted, and which would make his successor in the Dictatorship of Tammany Hall promise his release either through the influence of the present Attorney-General or of the new Attorney-General, whom all the parties to the intrigue expected to find in John D. Townsend. The account of Tweed's absolute unscrupulousness in swearing to anything which would satisfy Kelly, by implicating Senator Woodin in the division of the Ring bribery fund, is one of the most instructive revelations of this latest chapter of the secret history of a very unsavory series of transactions."

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Positive Statement that a Case Has Appeared in New York City.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Among the death certificates to-day was one from Dr. C. E. Harwood, that Peter Van Keuren, a letter-carrier, aged 49, had died of Asiatic cholera. Sanitary-Inspector Dwyer investigated the case, and reported against the certificate's correctness, but a burial permit was withheld, and the Coroner will hold a post-mortem. Dr. Harwood is positive in his assertions. He says that if ever a man died of a clear case of cholera, Van Keuren did. He had severe cramps in the bowels and legs, frequent rice-water-colored discharges, nausea and vomiting, his hands were cold and shriveled, his breath feeble, and his pulse low. The next morning he was apparently dead, but still had a radial feeble pulse, and his body was unusually warm on the breast and neck. Within an hour and a half after death the temperature of his body in the axillary region increased five degrees, which is a marked symptom of cholera. The Doctor has had considerable experience with the disease, and his statements create much anxiety. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any spread of the contagion.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Arrived, steamer Alaska, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama. Her news is anticipated by the Belgic.

LONDON, July 17.—Steamships California and Neckar, from New York, and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

TURF AND FIELD.

Successful Opening of the Regular July Meeting at Dexter Park.

The 2:20 Race One of the Most Interesting Ever Seen in Chicago.

Won by Slow Go After an Exciting Contest with Little Fred.

Singular Defeat of the Chicagos By the Bostons Yesterday.

A Game in Which the Club that Did the Best Playing Was Beaten.

The St. Louis Browns Succeed in Forcing a Game on the Hartfords.

THE TURF.

FIRST DAY OF THE DEXTER-PARK RACES.

One of the most interesting and hotly-contested races ever trotted in the West took place at Dexter Park yesterday, the occasion being the race for horses of the 2:20 class, and the contestants Little Fred and Slow Go. The recent victory of the former over the celebrated horse Bodine, and the fine form shown by him on that occasion, caused him to become a hot favorite among the betting men, and in the pools sold Monday night he brought $25, to $8 for the field. It was a generally accepted fact that Slow Go was the only horse in the race that stood a show to defeat Fred, but his friends backed him steadily, and, at the odds, must have landed a large winning. The Little Fred party were confident of victory, and gave almost any odds in their eagerness to get their money on. Morrell Higbie, who drove the horse, used every honorable device known to the profession in order to get his horse to the front, but was unable to secure more than one heat. Great credit is due to Moore Floyd, who handled Slow Go, for the artistic manner in which he pulled what was considered a lost race out of the fire.

The other trotting race of the day was for horses of the 2:35 class, and was won by the chestnut stallion Hannis, driven by John Turner. He captured the race in straight heats with ease, and demonstrated that over a fast track he can put in his heats low in the twenties. The running race was declared null and void by the judges on account of an alleged attempt to "throw" the same by the rider of Edinburg, the horse that won the first heat. This action gave general satisfaction, and was loudly applauded by the crowd. John Demass, the owner of Edinburg, claims that he merely gave his rider orders to "lay up" in the second heat, and that the boy followed his instructions in such a bungling way as to lead the judges to believe that fraud was intended.

On the whole, the opening day of the meeting was by far the most successful in the history of the track. The weather was fine, the attendance larger than on the first day of any previous meeting, the races well contested, and the judging satisfactory to all. A fine band furnished good music, and even those who were on the losing side were satisfied, a circumstance wholly without precedent.

THE FIRST RACE

on the card was for horses of the 2:35 class, the entries to which were Lady Vesta, West Union Girl, Alfred, Volney, Sollie K, Echo, Hannis, and Josie. On Monday night Budd Doble drew Volney, it not being deemed advisable to trot him two hard races during the week, he being entered in the 2:40 race, which occurs on Friday. Ever since the entries closed, horsemen have considered Hannis the best horse, as his performance in the Michigan circuit proved him to be possessed of unusual speed. In consequence of this feeling he was made a hot favorite in the pools, selling just before the first heat $45 to $20 over the field. The buyers of the latter were quite numerous, however, and had not the friends of Hannis been so anxious to get their money on, shorter odds might have been obtained.

When the horses were called up for the word, it was found that Sollie K. had drawn the pole, Hannis second, Josie third, Echo fourth, West Union Girl fifth, Josie sixth, and Lady Vesta on the outside. After two attempts, they were sent away to a rather straggling start, Lady Vesta being about two lengths in the rear, and not trotting very steadily. Hannis went away very fast, and captured the pole from Sollie K. at the first turn. Alfred and Josie, on whom the hopes of the fielders were hung, did not act well, the former leaving his feet and the mare being somewhat mixed in her gait. Echo also took a few jumps in going around the turn. Once in the lead, the little chestnut stallion was sent along at a brisk pace by Turner, and was never headed. At the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:15, he had three lengths the best of it, Alfred being second, Sollie K. third, and the rest well strung out, with Echo in the rear. From this point home Josie began to improve her position, and around the lower turn had reached Sollie K.'s wheel, Alfred being still a good second. Down the home-stretch she came along at a fast clip, and when inside the distance-flag captured Alfred, and finished a length behind Hannis, who jogged under the wire in 2:30, Alfred third, Lady Vesta fourth, Sollie K. fifth, Echo sixth, and West Union Girl seventh.

The result of this heat was a settler, as far as betting was concerned, although a few pools were disposed of at $25 to $5 for Hannis against the field. They were sent off for the second heat after two attempts, Echo having a trifle the best of the start. Hannis was soon at his head, however, and the pair traveled together until near the half-mile pole, the others being well strung out, with Alfred in the rear, he having made a bad break at the turn and gone to pacing. Around the third turn there were several changes in positions, the rear horses gradually closing the gap that separated them from the leaders. As they swung into the home-stretch Echo seemed to give it up somewhat, and broke as if tired. Half-way up the stretch the entire field was well together, Josie coming on like a quarter-horse after the leader. She soon cut down all her horses but Hannis, and made a determined effort for the lead, but the little stallion was not to be denied, and went under the wire a length ahead in the excellent time of 2:29, Lady Vesta third, West Union Girl fourth, Alfred fifth, Echo sixth, and Sollie K. seventh.

The third heat was not especially interesting, as Hannis assumed the lead at the start and was never headed. Josie, who had won second money by trotting to second place in the other heats, was also sent for this one, but could not catch the favorite, who won handily in 2:27, the others finishing as indicated by the summary, which is as follows:

DEXTER PARK, July 17, 1877.—Purse $1,000 for horses of the 2:35 class; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth:

John Turner's ch. s. Hannis by Mambrino Pilot	1	1	1
Graves & Loomis' b. m. Josie by Nighthawk	2	2	2
George Tuft's b. m. Lady Vesta by Vermont Hero	4	3	3
W. & B. Loden's b. g. Alfred	3	5	4
S. K. Herriman's b. m. West Union Girl	7	4	6
G. Fisher's gr. g. Echo	6	6	5
George R. Logan's ch. g. Sollie K. by Golddust	5	7	7

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38½	1:15	2:30
Second heat	37	1:14	2:29
Third heat	36¾	1:13¼	2:27

THE RUNNING RACE,

a mile and repeat, all ages, was contested between the heats of the trots. Ed Harrison's bay filly Hattie, by Bonnie Scotland, was drawn, leaving only Paladine, Trump, and Edinburg to start. The flag fell to a good start on the second attempt, Trump having the pole, Edinburg second, and Paladine on the outside. For the first half-mile Trump was half a length in the lead, but at this point the other two made a rush for him, and raced very fast around the lower turn. When it came to the straight work, however, Paladine died away, leaving Trump and Edinburg to make the running. They fought it out all the way home, whip and spur being freely used. Edinburg was a little the speediest, however, and won a hard heat by a neck in 1:45.

The second heat was characterized by some very strange proceedings on the part of Edinburg's rider, and his "monkeyings" resulted very disastrously to those who endeavored to put up a job. A fair send-off was effected, but the rider of Edinburg choked his horse so that at the quarter-pole he was at least three distances out. He managed to finish inside the distance-flag, but the judges promptly squelched the whole affair by declaring the race void and all pools off. This announcement was received with applause.

THE SECOND EVENT OF THE DAY,

and the one in which the interest principally centered, was the trot for horses of the 2:20 class. The entries to this race were Slow Go, Little Fred, Gen. Grant, Badger Girl, and Frank. Before the race, Gen. Grant was drawn, and, as Frank failed to put in an appearance, the starters were Fred, Slow Go, and Badger Girl, the former having the pole, Slow Go second, and Badger Girl on the outside. In scoring for the word, Little Fred was found to be the fastest of the party, and Higbie was told by the judges to come up slowly. On the third attempt a send-off was effected, Fred having about half a length the best of it. Slow Go was going fast, however, and at the first turn was on the little boy's wheel. As soon as Higbie saw the danger that threatened him, he allowed Fred to indulge in several of his favorite skips, and repeated the performance several times before the half-mile pole was reached. The quarter was trotted in thirty-six seconds, and the half in 1:10, with the big roan horse right at Fred's nose, and the gray mare ten lengths in the rear. At this point it looked as if Slow Go would surely win the heat, as he was going easily, while Fred was evidently having all he wanted to keep the track. In going around the lower turn, however, the big horse made a break similar to the ones indulged in by Judge Fullerton, and, when finally settled, was two distances out. From this point home Higbie took things easy, not trying to distance the others. He jogged home in 2:25, Slow Go second, and Badger Girl a close third.

In the second heat Fred was again given the best of the send-off, but this time Slow Go was trotting steadily, and looked dangerous. Around the turn Fred began his dancing in the hope of making the big horse leave his feet, but the roan was steady on his legs, and went along in a way that kept Fred at his best to keep the pole. They were head and head at the half-mile pole in 1:11½, but Fred soon gained half a length by a series of handy jumps. Around the lower turn, where Slow Go's disastrous break occurred in the previous heat, he was steadied by Floyd, and went by the dangerous spot in safety. When they swung into the home-stretch, and it was seen that the big horse was gaining steadily, the knowing ones began to shout, "Slow Go wins," and such proved to be the case; for, although Fred made several skips and dives, he was never able to put his nose in front. They finished head and head, but Slow Go had a nose the best of it, and was given the heat in 2:24½, Badger Girl a bad third.

Slow Go stock now began to appreciate, and in a short time he was selling favorite in the pools, his well-known staying qualities giving his backers great confidence. He had the pole in the third heat, but it was quickly captured by Little Fred, who made a brush for it at the first turn. He then began to skip and dive, but Slow Go was not to be worried again by these tactics, and kept steadily at his work. They went together to the quarter in 36¼, and reached the half in 1:12, Little Fred now trotting steady. Around the lower turn, however, he began to skip again, and kept hard at it all the way home. Just before reaching the wire he made a squirrel-like jump for the lead, but it was no use, as the big horse led him under the wire by a neck in 2:23¼.

The fourth and last heat was the most exciting of the race. Higbie, the driver of Little Fred, saw that he was in a tight place, and determined to take desperate chances to win. The word was given to a very even start, Fred having a trifle the best of it. He attempted to take the pole at the first turn, but Slow Go was too fast, and kept him on the outside. Once around the turn, Higbie drew his whip and gave the little horse a couple of fearful slashes, in the hope that the noise would cause Slow Go to leave his feet. But the big roan trotted faster than ever, and Fred went to a dead run in the effort to head him. When nearly to the quarter pole, which was reached in the remarkable time of 34 seconds, Slow Go left his feet, and a howl of disappointment went up from the crowd, as a repetition of the disastrous jumping up and down in the first heat was looked for. He caught quickly, however, losing but a length, and was soon at Fred's throat and struggling for the lead. They went around the lower turn like a double team, and from this point home Higbie used every known device to reach the front. He lifted the little horse, gave him the whip, and in general displayed the skill for which he has become so noted. But Slow Go was fast and steady, and came down the stretch like a whirlwind, winning the heat in 2:22. When he returned to the score the crowd, whose sympathies were evidently with the big horse, yelled themselves hoarse. The driver smiled and lifted his hat, and John Splan saluted him with a fervent "God bless you" as Floyd dismounted from the sulky. The great race of the day had been hotly contested, and won by the best horse. Everybody, from Cal. Mansur to the stable-boys, went away satisfied with the day's sport, and that Dexter Park was on the high road to success. The summary is as follows:

SAME DAY—Purse of $1,800 for horses of the 2:20 class; $900 to first, $450 to second, $270 to third, $180 to fourth.

T. A. Noble's rn. g. Slow Go by Young Sharatack	2	1	1	1
Morrell Higbie's b. g. Little Fred by Old Morg	1	2	2	2
Rowell Bros. gr. m. Badger Girl by Black Bashaw	3	3	3	3
John Forbes' blk. g. Frank by Pathfinder 2d	dr.			
Stephens Bros. ch. g. Gen. Grant by Wapsie	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:10	2:25
Second heat	36¼	1:11½	2:24½
Third heat	36¼	1:12	2:23¼
Fourth heat	34	1:09¾	2:22

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

is an exceedingly rich one, presenting as it does two trotting races, all of which promise to be of the most exciting description. The 2:29 race, which comes first, has no less than thirteen entries, all of whom will start. This field contains some of the most promising horses in the West, and the heats will undoubtedly be trotted low in the twenties. The match race between Maggie S. and St. George, arranged for to-day, would undoubtedly have been a bitter one, as it was "for blood," and the half of the stakes, $1,000 a side, was placed in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. Thomas Miller, at the time the match was made. Last evening the St. George party paid forfeit ($500), leaving the Maggie S. party that amount ahead, without having to trot for it. The 2:23 race to-day will bring to the post those celebrated horses, Mozomanie, Adele Clark, Little Gypsy, Planter, and Marion, and he will indeed be a cute one that picks the winner.

The red-hot style in which yesterday's races were brought out gives assurance that those of the rest of the meeting will be fought from end to end.

PITTSBURG RACES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—The running meeting under the auspices of the Iron City Jockey Club was inaugurated at Friendship Park this afternoon. The attendance was large, the weather favorable, and the track in fine condition. The first race—one-mile dash, for all ages, $100 to first and $25 to second horse—had seven starters, as follows: Gath, Probability, Moses Primrose, Edwin A., Jack Harkaway, Patriot, and Daisy Miller. At the start they got off well together. At the quarter Patriot took the lead and maintained it, coming in first. Daisy Miller second, Jack Harkaway third. Time, 1:47¾.

The second race was for the Pittsburg Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, $300 added, $50 to second horse, $25 to third horse. There were but two horses started, Invoice and Kilburn. The latter took the lead and kept it for a mile and a half, when Invoice passed him and won. Time, 4:15½.

The third race was a hurdle race, one and a half miles, over six hurdles, $250 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third horse. In this the following horses started: Culpepper, Bill Mundy, Bay Filly, and Port Leonard. At the start Bill Mundy fell to the rear. The others kept well together, and made the closest and most exciting race of the day. At the fourth hurdle the horses were side and side, and leaped the hurdle together. Coming down the home-stretch Port Leonard gained the lead, and came in first. Culpepper second. Time, 2:59.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 17.—The first race to-day, 1¼-mile dash, was won by Egypt. Yorkshire Lass and Kenney ran a dead heat for the second place. Time, 2:01¼.

The mile dash was won by Pride of the Village, Arrogance, second; Eliza Adams, third. Time, 1:54¾.

A severe thunder-storm delayed the start in the race for the West End Hotel stakes, and it was finally run during a very heavy rain, which kept the horses out of view most of the time. Zoo-Zoo was the winner. Aunt Betsy, second; Oriole, third. Time, 3:18. Distance, one mile and three-quarters. The last race, mile and a quarter, was won by Hattie F. Cyrill, second; King Bee, third. Time, 2:18.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—At the Beacon Park races the 2:20 race resulted as follows:

Lady Mac	1	5	1	1
Huntress	3	1	2	2
Joe Brown	4	2	4	3
John H.	2	3	5	5
Martha Washington	5	4	3	4

Time—2:25½; 2:25; 2:24; 2:25½.

BASE-BALL.

HOW NOT TO WIN A GAME.

Whatever the Chicago Base-Ball Club may lack,—whether it be at times short of base-hits or skill in running, or whether it have on certain days too many thumbs on each hand and entirely too small a proportion of run-getters to bum hitters,—in short, whatever it has not is amply made up in versatility. And among the things which it has is an assortment of bad luck never before dealt out to any combination of half a score men in any business. Yesterday the awful luck and the wonderful talent for muffing at odd times came in together, and with them some of the most brilliant play of the year. The brilliancy, the confidence, and the elegance of the game lasted through the first three and the latter five of the innings,—the demoralization, the muffing, and the ill luck took only one inning for itself. And that was quite enough. The game, as a whole, needs no description; it will suffice to speak of the fourth inning of the winners, which was entered upon with the Chicagos at 5 and the Bostons at 0. As a novelty, perhaps it would be well to make a little table out of the inning. Each man, to get around, must make four bases; there were four runs, therefore there must have been sixteen bases. This is how they were gotten:

	Bases.
On Anson's wide throw Wright took	2
On Leonard's out Wright took	1
On O'Rourke's hit Wright took	1
On O'Rourke's hit O'Rourke took	1
On Hines' error O'Rourke took	2
On White's hit O'Rourke took	1
On White's hit White took	1
On Anson's muff Sutton took	2
On Anson's muff White took	2
On Bradley's wild throw Sutton took	1
On McVey's passed ball Sutton took	1
Total	16

More briefly stated, the facts are that the Bostons made two hits and the Chicagos gave them four runs in change. The luck, or the versatility, of the thing consists in the fact that only one unimportant error was made in the remaining eight innings of the Chicagos' game. The other Boston runs were made by Brown, who hit clean over the left-field fence for four bases in the fifth inning, and Wright, who hit safely in the eighth inning, stole second cleanly, and came in on O'Rourke's left-field hit. So far as dufling is concerned, the Bostons have no call to raise a finger. In the first inning Brown and Sutton gave three runs; in the third, Bond and Brown gave another; and in the fourth, Schafer gave another.

There was much less to blame the home team for than has lately been the case. Where they were unluckiest, or most unskillful, was in the third inning, when they had three men on bases and only one hand out. Spalding did his duty nobly and brought in one run, but Haines proved an awful failure, as he did at bat each time he came up during the game. The field-play of the game was done by Peters almost exclusively. His record of eleven plays had at least four wonderfully hard ones in it, the best being off Sutton in the sixth inning. McVey's long run and fine judgment in taking a foul off Brown were properly applauded. Bradley's appearance with the nine strengthened it not a little, and his record showed that he had not forgotten how to pitch.

A special and commendatory word should be said for the umpiring of Mr. Furlong. His judgment on balls and strikes was excellent, and his judgment of close plays (of which he had quite a number) was seemingly correct in every case except, perhaps, one. A more satisfactory, painstaking, and careful man has not presided over a game this year. He is from Milwaukee, and was last year the pitcher of the West End Club. Following is the record of the game as presented in

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Hallinan, r. f.	5	2	2	1	1	0
McVey, c.	5	1	2	2	0	1
Anson, 3 b.	5	2	1	2	3	2
Peters, s. s.	5	0	1	5	6	0
Eggler, c. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Spalding, 1 b.	4	0	3	14	0	0
Hines, 2 b.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Bradley, p.	3	0	0	0	2	2
Glenn, l. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Total	39	5	10	27	15	6
BOSTON.						
Wright, 2 b.	4	2	1	2	2	0
Leonard, l. f.	5	0	0	4	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	4	1	3	1	0	0
White, 1 b.	5	1	1	6	0	2
Sutton, s. s.	4	1	0	3	2	1
Bond, p.	4	0	0	0	1	2
Morrill, r. f.	3	0	1	4	0	0
Brown, c.	3	1	1	4	1	3
Schafer, 3 b.	3	0	1	3	1	1
Total	35	6	8	27	7	9

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	—6

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—O'Rourke, 1; White, 1.
Home runs—Brown, 1.
Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 10; Boston, 13.
First base on errors—Anson, 2; Peters, 1; Bradley, 1; Wright, 1; Sutton, 1. Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.
Left on bases—Peters, 3; Eggler, 1; Spalding, 3; Bradley, 1; O'Rourke, 1; White, 1. Chicago, 8; Boston, 2.
Bases on called balls—Off Bond, 1.
Passed balls—McVey, 1; Brown, 1.
Double plays—Anson, Peters, and Spalding, 1; Hallinan and Spalding, 1.
Umpire—W. E. Furlong, of Milwaukee.

The same clubs play again to-day, and admirers of the Boston Club should remember that it is the last chance which they will have to see Harry Wright and his team in Chicago this year.

HARTFORD—ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—The Browns fell easy victims to the Hartfords to-day, their fielding display being the worst in the history of the club, while their batting was very weak. Dorgan and Lee, Remsen's substitute, did all the good playing for St. Louis, and the latter made their only double-base hit. McGeary, Force, Clapp, Dehlman, and Croft were mainly instrumental in presenting the Hartfords with their thirteen unearned runs. The Blues played a model game, both at the bat and in the field.

THE SCORE.

ST. LOUIS.	T	R	B	P	A	E
Dorgan, r. f.	4	1	0	5	1	1
Clapp, c.	4	1	0	4	0	4
McGeary, 2 b.	4	0	2	2	3	3
Croft, l. f.	4	0	0	1	0	2
Force, s. s.	4	1	0	2	2	1
Battin, 3 b.	4	0	1	2	2	1
Lee, c. f.	4	0	1	3	0	1
Blong, p.	4	0	1	0	3	3
Dehlman, 1 b.	4	0	1	8	0	3
Total	36	3	6	27	11	19
HARTFORD.						
Burdock, 2 b.	6	2	3	3	3	2
Holdsworth, c. f.	6	0	1	1	0	0
Start, 1 b.	6	2	2	10	0	1
Carey, s. s.	6	1	2	2	5	0
Ferguson, 3 b.	6	3	1	0	3	1
York, l. f.	5	1	0	3	0	0
Cassidy, r. f.	5	3	4	2	0	0
Harbidge, c.	5	0	1	6	0	0
Larkin, p.	5	1	0	0	2	2
Total	50	13	14	27	13	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
Hartford	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	—13

Total bases on hits—St. Louis, 7; Hartfords, 16.
Two-base hits—Burdock, Lee, and Cassidy.
Runs earned—None.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Burtis.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.—Indianapolis, Allegheny, and the Syracuse Stars arranged to-day for a tournament at Allegheny, to begin Aug. 6, to settle the championship. Two games with each club will be played, the umpires to be selected from the odd club. The tournament will last a week.

BARABOO, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., July 17.—A match game of base-ball between the Baraboo and Kendall, Wis., Clubs resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 16 to 9. The pitcher and catcher of the Kendall Club were from the Clippers, of Winona, Minn.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 17.—The Eries to-day defeated the Tecumseh in a ten-inning game. The following is the result:

Innings.											
Erie	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4
Tecumseh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Errors—Erie, 8; Tecumseh, 6.
Base hits—Erie, 7; Tecumseh, 8.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—Base ball: Buckeyes, 6; Manchesters, 3.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—Springfield Reds, 6; Bloomingtons, 0.

CREEDMORE.

THE WRATH OF JOVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The storm to-day stopped the first of the competitions for places on the American team to shoot in the international match for the Centennial trophy. There were twenty-seven entries, and nine targets were set up. The storm exceeded in violence any known at Creedmore. Trees were bent level with the earth, and sturdy oaks were broken down. Gen. Wylie's handsome marquee and all the shelter tents used by the riflemen were torn down, while the lightning struck in various places. Striking one of the flag-staffs on the target-butts, it shivered it, and, passing along the iron targets, ran down into the marker's pits, stunning two markers. When picked up, after the storm, their faces were blackened by electricity. A barn at the rear of the hotel and one end of the refreshment booth at the 200-yard firing point were shattered. The storm lasted from 1:30 till nearly 3 o'clock, after which another attempt was made to proceed with the shooting. A third storm commenced after one or two shots had been fired at 900 yards' range, and the riflemen were again driven from the field. This time the rain did not cease, and the match was declared off.

DOG AND GUN.

A GRAND FIELD-TRIAL IN IOWA NEXT SEPTEMBER.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—A grand field-trial of the National Sportsmen's Club is to be had at Hampton, Franklin County, in this State, on the 4th of September next. Dr. Leas, President of the Iowa Association, has just returned from a visit to the National Kennel Club, where a programme was arranged for the meeting. The sport will continue seven days, and the local sporting clubs of Franklin County are making all possible provision for fun. The fields are entirely without the grasshopper district, and no prairie-fires have disturbed the chickens. The fields have been closely guarded against the encroachments of poachers and "pot-hunters." Prominent sportsmen from the leading Kennel clubs of the country will be present, and the indications now are that it will be the largest gathering yet had in the nation. The Central Road will run accommodation-trains from Marshalltown up each morning and back at night.

THE RIFLE.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 17.—At Wimbledon the Canadian Shield was presented by Col. Gzowski to the Duke of Cambridge, representing the National Rifle Association. The Duke and Lord Carnarvon returned thanks. Private Jamieson, Fifteenth Lancashire, Liverpool, won the Queen's prize, scoring 70,—the highest possible being 105, firing seven shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

The Canadian Shield goes to Scotland, having been worn by Paton, of the First Lanark, who achieved the best general aggregate score.

MARE ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—In the suit of Bouldin, to obtain possession of Mare Island, the taking of testimony commenced before a Court Commissioner to-day at Benicia. Both Bouldin and the Government derive title through Victor Castro. Gov. Alvarado granted the island to Castro in 1846. He appears to have sold the land twice,—once to Bryant, in 1847, who deeded it to Cooper, the same year, and Cooper to Bouldin, in 1849. The proof of the sale to Bryant is defective, but Bouldin expects to prove it by oral testimony. The other sale by Castro was to J. B. Frisbie and Bezer Simmons, in 1849, who sold to William Aspinwall and others, who sold to the Government. All these deeds are on record, except that of Gov. Alvarado to Castro. The latter, although he admits making the deed to Bryant, and his deed to Frisbie is on record, claims the island still to be his property, and says he will soon commence proceedings to gain possession. Bouldin, who is a citizen of Missouri, explains his failure to bring suit before by the statement that his father went back East in 1850, and did not know for many years after that the island had been occupied for a navy-yard. Then came the War, and after it there were certain political disabilities which lingered to prevent them from taking any action in this matter.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Movement for Its Revival Progressing Successfully.

Report of the Secretary—The Special Requirements of the Society.

Paper Read by the Hon. I. N. Arnold on the Late Col. Kinzie.

William Bross on the Surrender of Gen. Cass—William H. Brown.

The Financial Condition of the Society—Election of New Members.

The quarterly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held at the Tremont House last evening. Among those present were Prof. Peabody, B. F. Culver, the Hon. William Bross, H. M. Thompson, A. D. Thayer, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Prof. Blanchard, E. Hubbard, J. Ryerson, and William Hickling.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold presided, and the first business done was the hearing of the reports of officers.

ALBERT D. HAGER,

the Librarian, submitted his report for the last two months: The collections made in behalf of the Society from the time of the fire until May 16, 1877, were 192 bound volumes, mostly Congressional documents; sixty-nine unbound volumes and pamphlets; files of eight weekly newspapers running back about two years; and 525 copies of the Brooklyn *Argus*. Since the removal into the Society's rooms, in Ashland Block, May 21 last, there have been added 385 bound volumes, 441 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and copies of twenty-three newspapers, some covering six years, and others one and two years.

The report then goes on as follows:

It affords us pleasure to state that much interest and sympathy is manifested in behalf of the Society, and a cheerful readiness to contribute to its collections by societies, associations, and individuals in other States as well as from those in Chicago. As soon as our wants are made known, and it is understood that we have a safe place in which to keep the contributions, there will be no difficulty in securing a collection of which Chicago, and even the State of Illinois, may well feel proud.

We will venture to mention some of the objects of collection desired by the Society at the present time.

First, we want that which will preserve and perpetuate the eventful history of Chicago. This will include files of old newspapers and those now being issued, books being published in Chicago and those published before the fire of 1871, and especially old documents, old city directories,—the older the better,—reports of ecclesiastical conventions, associations, and institutions, catalogues, historical manuscripts written by early settlers of the city or State, incidents, written or printed, concerning the early history of the city or any of the eventful periods through which it has passed.

Of newspapers and periodicals we want those of every political party, every shade of religious belief, also those devoted to other interests, to arts and scientific research. Of books in general, we more particularly desire those relating to history, biography, genealogy, statistical information, archæology, science, and travels.

When we get into the new building of the Society, which we trust will be before the snows of next winter whiten the ground, we would like coins, medals, autographs, engravings, paintings, and statuary.

We also desire to keep within the State—and as far as possible in the Society's collection—all relics of the Indians and prehistoric races that may be discovered, such as stone or metal implements, arrow or spear points, relics of copper or pottery that may be or have been found in graves or mounds, and with all such contributions it is desirable that there should be a detailed account of their occurrence, a description of the grave or mound, its form, situation, character of soil, contents, and surroundings.

When prehistoric skeletons are found, whether entire or not, we would like written statements from those who find them, showing the manner of burial, whether in recumbent or sitting posture, their depth, points of compass towards which they lie, whether relics are found or not, and if so in what part of the grave, and how in relation to the skeleton. When the skulls can be saved, we would like them for our collection.

Three engraved tablets of stone, supposed to be [illegible] race, have been found at Grand Traverse, Mich., Rockford, and Cairo, Ill., of which we have secured plaster casts. Should others be found, we would be pleased to obtain casts of them, provided we cannot have the original, and these should be accompanied by well-authenticated accounts of their discovery.

The report was accepted.

On motion, Mr. William F. Poole was elected an honorary member.

THE FOLLOWING WERE ELECTED ACTIVE MEMBERS:

Col. V. S. Shipman, R. S. Critchell, Charles J. Burroughs, Stephen J. Brown, John Collier, Frank R. Williams, J. D. O'Connor, L. G. Fisher, L. L. Coburn, John M. Thatcher, and W. W. Chandler.

A resolution was adopted instructing and authorizing the Secretary to make collections of the annual assessments of the members of the Society at as early a day as convenient, and report the same to the Treasurer.

MR. SCAMMON

said it was known that the Society had claims against parties in New York and elsewhere which were in litigation, and which required special attention or they would be lost. It might be thought better, if it could be done, to compromise them, and get what money they could at once, before more men fail. Experience had shown that it took from five to ten years to [illegible] litigation in New York. He offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the President and two other members to be named by him, be appointed, who shall have full charge of all the suits and claims of the Society against any and all persons growing out of previous operations and transactions of the Society, with authority to prosecute, adjust, compromise, or settle the same on such terms as they or a majority of them may deem expedient and for the interests of the Society; and that they be clothed with full power and discretion in the premises.

The President stated that the suit in New York involved some $13,000. Mr. E. H. Sheldon had had the management of it, and if the resolution was adopted, he would name him.

The resolution was adopted, and Gen. Thompson was named as the other member.

Mr. Arnold, the President of the Society, then read the following sketch of the late

COL. JOHN H. KINZIE,

which he received from Mrs. Gordon, and which it is understood was written by the late Mrs. Juliette A. Kinzie, his wife:

Col. John H. Kinzie was born at Sandwich, U. C., on the 7th of July, 1803. It was not by design that his birthplace was in the British Dominions, for his mother was patriotic beyond most of her sex, but having crossed the river from Detroit, the place of her temporary sojourn, to pass the day with her sister, Mrs. William Forsyth, it so happened that before evening her eldest son drew his first breath on a foreign soil. While still an infant he was carried in an Indian cradle on the shoulders of a French "engage" to their home, at what is now the town of Bartram, on the St. Joseph's River, in Michigan. At one of their encampments on the journey he made a narrow escape with his life, owing to the carelessness of his bearer in placing him against a tree in the immediate proximity of a blazing fire. A spark escaping, lodged in the neck of his dress, causing a fearful burn, of which he carried the mark ever after.

His father having purchased the trading establishment of a Mr. Le Mai, at the mouth of the Chicago River, removed with his family to the place on the following year. Some companies of infantry, under command of Maj. John Whistler, arrived at the same time—the 4th of July—and commenced the construction of Fort Dearborn.

At his home on the banks of the river, nearly opposite the fort, the childhood of Mr. Kinzie was passed, until the breaking out of the war of 1812. The frontier at that day afforded no facilities for education. What children contrived to scramble into must be acquired under the paternal roof. Mr. Kinzie loved to describe his delight upon one occasion, when on the opening of a chest of tea, among the stores brought by the annual schooner, a spelling-book was drawn forth and presented to him. His cousin, Robert Forsyth, at that time a member of his father's family, undertook to teach him to read, and, although there seems to have been but little patience and forbearance on the part of the young pedagogue to sweeten the task of learning, the exercises gave to the pupil a pleasant association with the fragrance of green tea, which always kept that spelling book fresh in his mind.

A discharged soldier was upon one occasion engaged to take charge of him along with the officer's children, but the teacher's habits of drunkenness and irregularity caused the school to be discontinued in less than three months.

His best friend in these days was Washington Whistler, a son of the commanding officer, in after years a distinguished civil engineer in his own country and in the service of the Emperor of Russia.

AT THE TIME OF THE MASSACRE, IN 1812,

Mr. Kinzie was 9 years of age. He preserved a distinct recollection of all the particulars that came under his own observation. The discipline of these thrilling events doubtless helped to form in him that fearlessness as well as that self-control which characterized his manly years. The circumstances of the massacre are familiar to all. When the troops left the garrison, some friendly chiefs, knowing what was in contemplation by their young men, who would not be restrained, took possession of the boat in which was Mrs. Kinzie and her children, and guarded them safely till the fighting was over. They were the next day escorted by the Chief, "Robinson," and other friends in their boat to the St. Joseph's River to the home of Mme. Bertrand, a sister of the famous Chief To-pee-nee-baw, whence, after a short sojourn, they were carried to Detroit, and delivered as prisoners of war to the British commanding officer, Col. McKee. The family, after the father rejoined them in the following winter, were established in the old family mansion on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Wayne street, Detroit.

One of the saddest features of the ensuing winter was the spectacle of the suffering of the American prisoners who were from time to time brought in to headquarters by their Indian captors. The tenderness of feeling which was a distinguishing trait in the subject of this sketch, made him ever foremost in his efforts to bargain with the savages for the ransom of the sufferers, and many were thus rescued, and nursed, and cared for,—sometimes to the salvation of their lives, though too often to merely a mitigation of the tortures they had undergone. Mr. Kinzie, Sr., had been paroled by Gen. Proctor, but upon a suspicion that he was in correspondence with Gen. Harrison, who was known to be meditating an attempt to recover the City of Detroit, he was seized and sent a prisoner to Canada, leaving his wife and young family to be cared for as they might, until, after the lapse of some months, the capture of the place by Gen. Harrison secured them a fast friend in that noble and excellent man.

The father was at length released and restored to his family with one solitary shilling in his pocket. That little coin has always been carefully preserved by his descendants as a memento of those troublous times. It so happened that in Detroit, as upon more remote frontiers, the advantages of education were extremely limited. The war had disarranged everything. During the four years' sojourn of the family in this place the children had occasional opportunities of beginning at a school which promised well, but which, as a general rule, was discontinued at the end of the first quarter. Amid such unpropitious circumstances were the rising generation at that day obliged to acquire what degree of learning they found it possible to attain.

In 1816 the Kinzie family

RETURNED TO THEIR DESOLATED HOME IN CHICAGO.

The bones of the murdered soldiers who had fallen four years before were still lying unburied where they had fallen. The troops who rebuilt the fort collected and interred the remains. The coffins which contained them were deposited near the bank of the river, which then had its outlet about at the foot of Madison street. The cutting through the sand-bar for the harbor caused the lake to encroach and wash away the earth, exposing the long range of coffins and their contents, which were afterwards cared for and reinterred by the civil authorities.

In the year 1818, when he was in his 16th year, Col. Kinzie was indentured to the "American Fur Company," and placed under the care of Ramsey Crooks, Esq., "to learn," as the articles express it, "the art and mystery of merchandising in all its various parts and branches."

This engagement was for five years, during which time he was never off the island except upon one occasion, when he was taken by Mr. Robert Stewart, who succeeded Mr. Crooks at the head of the Company, to visit the British officers at Drummond Island. He was never during this period at an evening entertainment, never saw "a show" except one representation by an indifferent company who had strayed up the lakes, of some pantomimes and tricks of slight-of-hand.

His days were passed from 5 o'clock in the morning till tea-time in the warehouse or in superintending the numerous engages, making up outfits for the Indian trade, or receiving the packs and commodities which arrived from time to time.

In the evening he read aloud to his kind and excellent friend Mrs. Stewart, who was unwearied in her efforts to supply the deficiencies which his unsettled and eventful life had made inevitable. To her explanations and judicious criticisms upon the books he read, and her patience in imparting knowledge from her own well-stored mind, he was indebted for the ambition which surmounted early disadvantages and made him the equal of many whose youthful years have been trained in schools.

MR. STEWART WAS A SEVERE DISCIPLINARIAN.

He believed that the surest way to make of a clerk a systematic and methodical man of business was never to overlook the slightest departure from the prescribed routine of duty. Upon one occasion, young Kinzie, out of patience with the slow-dragging movements of a party of his employes who were engaged in hauling wood in sledges across the straits, from Bois Blanc Island, took the reins from the hands of one, and drove across and returned with his load to show the men how much more they could have accomplished if they had made the effort. Mr. Stewart's commendation was, "Ah, you have changed your occupation for that of hauling wood, have you! Very well, you can continue it;" and as the young man was too proud to ask to be relieved, he actually drove the sledge, and brought wood through the bitter winter till the ice gave way in May.

His chief recreations throughout this period were trapping silver-gray foxes during any chance leisure hour in the winter, and learning to play on the violin, his instructress being a half-breed woman. In 1824, being still in the employ of the Fur Company, he was transferred from Mackinac to Prairie du Chien. He had made a visit to his parents on attaining his majority, and had returned to Mackinac in a small boat, coasting the western shore of Lake Michigan. He was the first white man who set foot on shore at Waukee-gan,—at least since the days of the explorers.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, Hercules Dousman, and William Mitchell, of Green Bay, were his fellow clerks with the Company, and the warm friendship begun at that early day continued to the latest hour of his life.

While at Prairie du Chien Mr. Kinzie learned the Winnebago language and compiled a grammar as far as such a task was practicable. The Ottawa, Pottawatomie, and Chippewa dialects he had been familiar with from his childhood. He also learned the Sioux language, and partially that of the Sauks and Foxes.

About this time Col. Kinzie received

AN INVITATION FROM GEN. CASS,

then Governor of the Territory of Michigan, to become his private secretary, and in 1826 he escorted a deputation of Winnebagoes to Washington to visit their Great Father, the President. He was at the Treaty of "Butte des Morts" in the summer of 1827, and accompanied the Commissioner, Col. McKenny, to the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to be present at the surrender of the "Red-Bird," a Winnebago Chief who, with his comrades, had been concerned in the murder of the Gaznier family at Prairie du Chien. Mr. Kinzie took a different view of the actual complicity of Red Bird from what has been given to the public. His journal kept at the time is of great interest. He was called from his station beside the military officer appointed to receive the prisoners, by Kau-ray-man-nee, the principal Chief of the nation, to stand beside him, and listen to what was said on both sides at this interview, and tell him whether his speech to the "Big Knives" and their reply to him were rightly interpreted.

During the time of his residence with Gen. Cass, who was by virtue of his appointment also Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Indian tribes, he was sent to the vicinity of Sandusky to learn the language of the Wyandots or Hurons, their manners and customs, legends, traditions, etc. Of this language he also compiled a grammar. The large amount of Indian lore which he collected in these various researches were, of course, placed in the hands of his chief, Gen. Cass; and it is greatly to be regretted that as far as can be ascertained not a trace of it now remains extant.

MR. KINZIE RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

for the upper bands of the Winnebagoes in 1829, and fixed his residence at the portage, where Fort Winnebago was in that year constructed. In 1830 he married, and continued to reside among his red children,—to whom he was, and is still proclaimed by the oppressed few who remain,—a kind, judicious, and watchful "father." In 1833 the Kinzie family having established their pre-emption to the quarter section upon which the family mansion had stood since 1804, Col. Kinzie (such was then his title as aid to the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Cass,) came with his brother-in-law, Gen. Hunter, to Chicago, and together they laid out that part of the town since known as Kinzie's Addition.

In 1834 he brought his family to Chicago to reside. He was the first President of the village, when a prediction of the present opulence and prosperity of the city would have seemed the wildest chimera.

He was appointed Collector of Tolls on the canal immediately on its completion.

In 1841 he was made Register of Public Lands by Gen. Harrison, but was removed by Tyler when he laid aside the mask under which he had gained the nomination for Vice-President.

In 1849 Gen. Taylor conferred upon him the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys and Depositary.

His office of Collector he held until commissioned by President Lincoln as

PAYMASTER IN THE ARMY IN 1861.

The latter appointment he held until the close of the War. His labors were vast and wearying, for he had the supervision of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois; yet he was too conscientious, in the state of the public finances, to apply for more aid. During the four years he discharged this large amount of duty with the assistance of but a solitary clerk. It was too much for him; his health gave way. When a tardy leave of absence arrived he set out with his family upon a journey, in hopes that mountain air or sea-bathing would recruit his exhausted forces. But he was destined to reach hardly the first stage of his journey. While riding in the cars approaching Pittsburg, and conversing with his ordinary cheerfulness, he remarked a blind man approaching, and perceiving that he was asking alms he characteristically put his hand in his pocket. In the act his head drooped gently, and with a peaceful sigh his spirit departed to its rest.

Mr. Arnold concluded by saying: Let me repeat in regard to Col. Kinzie the words I used on a former occasion: "He was ever faithful, honest, and upright, and although his whole life was passed on the frontier, he was in morals and manners the model of a Christian gentleman. A kinder or more benevolent heart never beat. Chicago may have lost citizens of higher position, but never any one more sincerely beloved by all who knew him than John H. Kinzie."

THE KINZIE HOUSE.

The residence of John Kinzie, the father of Col. John H. Kinzie, was situated near the junction of Pine and North Water streets. It was a picturesque cottage of wood, a fine sketch of which faces the title-page of the second edition of "Wau-bun," a very graphic and extremely interesting pen-picture of "The Early Days in the North-west," written by the late Mrs. John H. Kinzie.

In the early days, before Chicago existed as a town or city, and while it was a mere military and Indian trading post, the grounds about the old Kinzie House, sloping gently towards the bank of the river, were covered with grass, and the broad piazza looking south was pleasantly shaded by four Lombardy poplar trees, and in the rear was a large cottonwood tree, planted by John H. Kinzie in 1811, and which remained standing until sometime during the first Mayoralty of John Wentworth, when the growth of the city required, or was supposed to require, that it should be cut down.

Nearly opposite, across the river, stood Fort Dearborn, with its neat, well-whitewashed pickets of logs set in the ground, its barracks and officers' quarters built of hewn logs, its green parade shaded in part by some fine well-grown locust trees, and here for many years from the tall flag-staff floated the national colors. This old fort, with its picturesque surroundings, the then clear waters of the Chicago River, a grove of scattered trees to the north, made up a scene which would contrast very strikingly with the great city which has arisen. Mr. John H. Kinzie often recalled the beauty of the scene when the Indian canoe and the Mackinaw boat alone disturbed the waters of the lake and river. I have heard him speak of the Kinzie family's being aroused one bright morning in June, perhaps the year 1832, by hearing from up the river the chorus of Moore's beautiful Canadian Boat Song,—sung by a dozen voyageurs, and, going to the piazza, he saw Gen. Cass and party coming rapidly down the stream in his Mackinaw boat. The landscape was then rural and lovely. Chicago, a little hamlet, far away from civilization, and yet Col. Kinzie lived to see this hamlet changed to the home of nearly half a million of people.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hinkling said the memoir did not state that Mr. Kinzie held for some time the position of Chief Collector of Canal Tolls. Nor had he ever seen in any memoir of him his father's Indian name, which was Shu-ni-ka, meaning silversmith or jeweler. The elder Kinzie made earrings and ornaments for the Indians, and the speaker had heard it stated that he owed the lives of himself and family to the fact that he convinced the Indians that if they killed him they would never get any more jewels.

Mr. H. M. Thompson said Mrs. Kinzie had pointed out to a lady the cottonwood tree at the foot of Eighteenth street as the tree under which the massacre took place. He thought steps ought to be taken to preserve that tree.

Prof. Blanchard remarked that a man started to cut the tree down not long ago for firewood, but a son of A. J. Galloway stopped him.

Mr. Scammon stated that a Street Commissioner had also wanted to cut it down, since it was in the street.

On motion, the President, H. M. Thompson, and J. Y. Scammon were appointed a committee to find out whether the massacre did take place there, and whether it was expedient that steps be taken by the Society to preserve the tree.

The following paper was then read by the Hon. William Bross:

THE SURRENDER OF DETROIT IN 1812.

The surrender of Detroit in 1812 by Gen. Hull to the British under Gen. Brock has been considered by many historians one of the most disgraceful acts ever perpetrated by an American officer. For it Gen. Hull was court-martialed two years after, and sentenced to be shot. The President remitted the sentence on account of the culprit's age and services during the Revolutionary War. Gen. Hull published in 1824 a series of letters in defense of his conduct. His daughter and grandson subsequently published a volume exculpating him from all blame in the matter of the surrender, claiming it to have been a military necessity.

By permission of the Hon. L. W. Claypool, of Morris, I was permitted, a few weeks ago, to make some extracts from the diary of his father, the late Jacob Claypool, Esq., who was a member of one of the Ohio regiments,—some sentences of which have a most important bearing upon the surrender. Although only the last paragraph bears directly on this topic, I quote the whole diary, as the particulars of the march and fighting may illustrate some important facts in the history of this vital event in our second struggle with the Mother Country:

July 2, 1812—Marched nineteen miles to the River Raisin, thirty-five miles above the rapids of the Maumee.

3—We have an idea of a battle. Marched twelve miles. Encamped on Swan Creek. No Indians yet to attack us.

4—Marched four miles. Encamped on the North Branch of the Huron River, in a large plain in sight of the lake. Stood under arms all night. Built a bridge across the river.

5—To Brown's Town, three miles. Three more opposite Fort Malden. Fourteen miles.

6—Marched to Detroit and back to encampment same day.

9—Moved encampment opposite Detroit in the rear.

12—In the morning we crossed the River Detroit over to the British side undisturbed by them.

16—On Thursday evening 300 men, composed of the militia and regulars, under the command of Col. Cass, marched within four miles of Malden for the purpose of driving the British and Indians from the bridge which crossed the River Kanawa. A battle ensued. The enemy retired with great speed. No damage sustained on our side. The enemy lost two men and perhaps some wounded. I got but one fire at the enemy.

Sunday, July 19—One hundred and fifty men, under the command of Col. McArthur, undertook to drive the enemy from the aforesaid bridge. The firing began in the forenoon. The enemy retreated two or three times. We sustained no damage. We supposed they did. In the afternoon the firing began again. We drove them once; but at length we had to retreat, it being for the want of ammunition. Two privates wounded on our side. On the opposite side we presumed there were some killed and some wounded. (Some say they saw some fall, others go to their assistance, etc.) The day following we undertook again with a stronger force. They drove us instantly by means of cannon. I fired as often as I pleased.

25—An engagement with the Indians began near the above-mentioned bridge. The heroes of Ohio were obliged to retire, although the losses were not so great as we supposed. The enemy lost ten or twelve. Our loss was four killed and one wounded.

Wednesday, Aug. 5—One mile from Brownstown a battle was fought between the Americans and Indians. Our force was 200 riflemen and fifty-six cavalry and musketry, the mail, with a small guard under command of Maj. Vaughan. The Indians supposed to be in number 700. The first discovery of the enemy was the firing at the spies. None of them were killed. Capt. McCullock was shot dead on the spot, scalped, and tomahawked. Notwithstanding they marched on a few miles farther before they met the main force. As soon as the firing began, we began to retreat—running, throwing away their arms, etc.—all loss, plunder. The weak and wounded were overtaken and murdered, except those that hid. The retreating with firing last four or five miles.

Saturday, 9—Battle at Brownstown, commanded by Col. Miller, killed fifteen, wounded forty. Obliged to retreat after several hours' firing.

Aug. 15—British began firing opposite Detroit at 6 o'clock. Continued till after night. Ended by throwing a few shells. They received heavy firing from our side. The day following, at 6 o'clock, renewed the firing. The compliment was returned. Firing continued three hours. We ceased firing first. Sent over a flag of truce. British officers came over. Talked of capitulation, well understanding that 1,000 British had crossed at Spring Wells, and that a vast number of Indians were back of the fort (perhaps 1,500). Under consideration of these facts, surrendered the whole to the British. They took possession at 11 o'clock. We gave up our arms at 12 o'clock. In the evening went on board the schooner Nancy. Continued here till the 18th. Sailed to Malden. Lay there till the 20th; 6 in the morning till 12 o'clock. Sailed twenty-three miles. Anchored all night. 21st—Wind unfavorable. 22d, Sunday—Cast anchor at Puttaut Bay Island. Weighed anchor at 4 o'clock Sunday. 23d of August—Landed at the mouth of Black River. 24th—Marched twenty-seven miles down Lake Erie to the Town of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, O.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

Mr. Scammon then read a letter from the late Mr. George Churchill, which contained some information about Mr. William H. Brown, the predecessor of Mr. Scammon as President of the Historical Society.

Mr. Hinkling said he had a phamphlet in reference to the controversy over the attempt to amend the Constitution of Illinois so as to permit of the introduction of slavery, in which Mr. Brown took part. He would turn it over to the Society soon.

Mr. Bross remarked that he had a bound volume of the first paper printed in Chicago, which had been sent to him by Mr. Stewart, of Binghamton, the publisher.

On motion, the President, the Secretary, and Mr. Culver were constituted a committee to prepare a volume containing the constitution, list of the members, history of the Society, and such papers as they may deem worthy of publication.

Prof. Blanchard asked if it was known after whom, or how, Wells street was named. Was it after Capt. Wells, who came to the rescue of the fort?

That seemed to be the impression of those present.

Prof. Willard presented to the Society the remains of a needle-gun and rebel sword which he had dug out of the ruins of the Society's building a few days after the fire, and retained until there was another society. He also donated a map of Illinois published in 1856.

The Society then adjourned.

POTTER PALMER.

The Mortgage Held on His Property by the Connecticut Mutual Life.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 16th inst. has the following letter from the Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, which is of special interest here on account of its statements relative to the valuation of certain Chicago real estate:

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, July 9, 1877.—*Messrs. Stearns, Dickinson & Co.*—GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 2d inst. was duly received, with a copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for July 1, containing what purported to be an interview between the reporter of that paper and Mr. James G. Batterson, of this city, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and well-known to insurance men. The same interview was simultaneously published in some of the New York Sunday papers, and has in various forms been widely spread in the prominent journals. In it Mr. Batterson is made to allude to the Connecticut Life in the following terms:

The Potter Palmer Hotel in Chicago could not be rented to-day for much more than $25,000 a year. At a 10-per-cent valuation the property would be worth $250,000. Now the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company alone holds a mortgage upon that building of $1,500,000. Now, if this Commission were to go to work and haul that Company's assets over they would find a deficit on this item alone of $1,250,000.

After receiving your letter and learning from other sources that this interview was being extensively published, I addressed a note to Mr. Batterson, calling his attention to the matter, and asking whether any credit should be given to the reporter's statement. He replied as follows:

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 5, 1877.—*Jacob L. Greene, Esq., Secretary Connecticut Life-Insurance Company*—DEAR SIR: In reply to your note I can only say that a few days since a gentleman called upon me to make some inquiries in regard to the valuations of certain real estate owned by the Charter Oak in New York, and the methods of determining the same. During the conversation I stated that in my judgment the 10-per-cent standard of values applied to the property of that Company was entirely wrong; that the same standard applied to the Mutual Life, Connecticut Mutual, Travelers', or any other company would be ruinous; that the income from rents of the Palmer House, Chicago, for example, would from brisk to dull times be liable to great fluctuations; that it might, indeed, be possible to reduce the value of that large property to $250,000, and thus demonstrate that as a security it was insufficient for your loan.

I did not know then, and do not now know, either the amount of income from the rents on that property or the amount of your mortgages. It was quoted merely to illustrate what I considered an erroneous principle of valuing property as a test of solvency.

No notes were taken of the conversation. I was not asked if my name might be used, and I had not the remotest idea that it would be. I made no criticism whatever upon the investments of the Connecticut Mutual, said nothing about "deficits," neither a word to the discredit of your Company, in which I have so large an interest, or its investments, in which I have perfect confidence. The fact is, I was "interviewed." Yours truly, J. G. BATTERSON.

Mr. Batterson's letter shows clearly the falsity and malice of the statement quoted; but as our transactions with Mr. Potter Palmer have been the subject of widespread, unscrupulous, and mischievous misrepresentations of late by several different parties, with a view to injure the standing of this Company, a word in that connection may not be amiss.

It is frequently stated that we have loaned Mr. Palmer $1,500,000 on his hotel, and that his interest is in default.

This hotel is only a part of the property covered by a mortgage securing an indebtedness of $1,310,000. This mortgage covers in addition over eighty other parcels of land with the buildings on them, numbering between fifty and sixty, besides those parcels which are underground leases. So late as February, 1876, everyr parcel was revalued by A. J. Averill, Esq., whose conservatism and knowledge of values are well known, and he placed the bare land at $1,225,029; that on which the hotel stands being placed at $474,200, the other parcels at $750,000. The hotel cost $2,250,000, and it is the most valuable improvement Mr. Palmer possesses; but his other improvements are numerous, productive, and many of them very valuable. All the improvements are protected by insurance in the strongest companies.

At the time of the valuation just mentioned his rents alone amounted to $80,000, with several vacancies. We are not aware of any depreciation in the rent roll since. This does not include any profits from his hotel business, which is conducted by himself in person, and has been uniformly profitable.

This debt is secured by property which cost Mr. Palmer, even counting land at its present prices so severely depressed, over $4,000,000. His profits from his hotel are his own private matter, and we are not warranted in giving them. His income from all his property is sufficient, however, to warrant a valuation upon any reasonable basis of far more than double his liabilities to us, and his interest is not in default. Very truly yours,

JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MOZART NIGHT.

In the composers' nights, chronologically speaking, we have gone backwards. Commencing with Mendelssohn, we glanced at the Scandinavian composers, some of them his imitators, then back to Beethoven, and now still further back to that most astonishing prodigy the world of music has ever produced, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Mozart offers a bewildering array of music for an orchestral programme,—overtures, marches, symphonies, divertiments, concertos, and concertstücken almost without number, but Mr. Thomas, with his usual good taste and discrimination, was equal to the work of giving us a remarkably comprehensive representation from his characteristic works,—the overture to "The Magic Flute," the most picturesque of his operas; selections from "Don Juan," his operatic masterpiece; a quaint little Turkish march, done over for orchestra by French hands; his wonderfully-beautiful Masonic dirge; a movement from one of his best divertiments; the great Triple Concerto, heard last night for the first time in this country; and the greatest of his symphonies, the G minor. The "Magic Flute" overture does not need special reference. The opera and its overture are both thoroughly familiar, and the latter is always enjoyable as a noble, dignified musical prelude to the most sickly, stupid text that was ever put to music. The Masonic Funeral music, the second number on the programme, has never been played here before. Mozart joined the Masonic Order in 1780, and wrote a great deal of music for its festivals and solemnities. In 1785 he composed an orchestral dirge, the one played last evening, upon the occasion of the death of a distinguished brother of the house of Mecklenburg and Esterhazy. It is a short adagio, based upon a strong, healthy foundation, and is exceedingly beautiful and characteristic, even to the verge of being called Mozartish. Perhaps he has written nothing which better shows his power of combining technical treatment and pure harmony with earnest feeling, another instance of which may be found in the march of the priests in the "Magic Flute" preluding the great bass aria, "O Isis and Osiris." The key to its character may be found in the extract from the following letter, which he wrote to his father in 1787: "As death (when closely considered) is the true goal of our life, I have made myself so thoroughly acquainted with this good and faithful friend of man that not only has its image no longer anything alarming to me, but rather something most peaceful and consolatory; and I thank my Heavenly Father that he has vouchsafed to grant me the happiness, and has given me the opportunity, to learn that it is the key to our true felicity." The dirge gives an exact philosophical and psychological illustration of the sentiment of this extract.

The Theme and Variations from the first divertiment in D made a pleasing interlude between the funeral music and the concerto. Mozart wrote several of these divertiments, especially for wind instruments, but perhaps none of them give a more characteristic instance of his ability and versatility in treating a theme than this, which is scored for horns and the quartette of strings. They are really little concertos in which the motive is worked up with that wonderful skill and beauty that characterized Mozart even in his impromptus and extemporizing.

The concerto for three pianos and orchestra, which was the next number on the programme, was of unusual interest,—in general, because it has never been played in this country before, and, in particular, because it is the only triple concerto Mozart ever wrote. It is in three movements,—allegro, adagio, and a rondo and minuet tempo. Kochel places its date in February, 1776, and Salzburg as the place of its composition. In that year he wrote several concertos for solo piano, and, as he was about to start upon another concert tour, he conceived the idea of enriching his repertoire with a concerto for three pianos. According to Jahn, it was written for the Countess Ladron and her two daughters, Aloisia and Ginseppa, who were admirable players. It seems to have been a favorite composition with Mozart himself, as he writes his father glowing letters of its performance at Augsburg in 1777 and at Mannheim in 1778. It may please the three young players who performed it last evening to know that the three players at Mannheim a hundred years ago were Mlle. Rose Cannabich, first piano; Mlle. Weber (subsequently Mozart's wife), second piano; and Mlle. Lerrarius, third piano. It is also interesting to know that this concerto is one of the fruits of Mozart's study of Bach. Though it does not display the strict contrapuntal work that characterizes the Bach triple concerto, it shows facility and freedom in an eminent degree, also has fine sense for tone-color and combination. In the first movement, the three pianos work mostly together, each in distinct treatment; in the second, the third piano receives less attention; while in the third, its work amounts to little less than an accompaniment. The general character of the work is lively and joyous, and at times even humorous. The orchestration is independent, and yet is treated in such a manner that only in its combination with the pianos does the whole appear as a vast part. Jahn says: "The main treatment of the piano parts is strictly Mozartish. It requires simply a melodious treatment of the cantilene and clearness and neatness in the embellishment, which, owing to the structure of the instruments of those days, were used more frequently than in the later schools of piano playing. What the composer could do with the technique, as then developed, is shown in this concerto." The three players last evening were Mr. William Dyhrenfurth (first piano), Miss Marie Seipp (second piano), and Miss Caddie Cram (third piano), pupils of Dr. Fuchs, who, by the way, restored the work from manuscript in Germany. The three young players, though only students, acquitted themselves with credit and in a musicianly manner. They have the right to claim the additional credit of having been the first to play this beautiful work in America.

The symphony in G minor was admirably chosen as an orchestral work, representing Mozart in the very zenith of his power. It was written at Vienna, in 1788, near the close of his life, and when his creative faculty never was stronger, as is shown by the fact that he wrote this symphony, the one in E flat, as well as the one in C or "Jupiter," within a period of six weeks. Of his forty-nine symphonies, this is undoubtedly the most passionate and emotional of them all, as it is the most exhaustive in the treatment of its subjects. There is more than his usual elegance and perfection manifested in it, probably because he labored upon it more earnestly, and, even after he had finished it, made a second score, adding clarinets to the oboes to make it still more effective. One German critic of his works gives a curious interpretation of it, and one that is borne out by the character of the music. He describes the first movement as commencing in a tone of gentle tenderness, developing, however, to feelings of pain, and closing with a return to the original tenderness. The Andante displays earnest confidence, faith, and strong resolution. The Minuet, on the other hand, pictures a conflict with Faith and a determined resistance to Fate, while the final movement breaks out with the flight of Peace and Faith, and ends with a plunge into wild pleasure. It adds to the probability of this scheme that it is in keeping with the close of Mozart's life, which was a wild struggle between the good and evil principles.

The remaining numbers were the overture to "Don Juan," selections from the "Marriage of Figaro," and a quaint little Turkish march taken from one of his piano sonatas and instrumented by Pascel in Paris, to be used as an entr'acte in performances of "Die Entführung aus dem Serail."

The performance for this evening includes Reinecke's overture "Adventure of Handel"; Beethoven's Serenade, op. 8; the Huldigungs March; Berlioz's overture, "Franc Juges"; Hoffmann's "Character Pieces"; Liszt's Fourteenth Rhapsody; Strauss' "Artists' Life Waltz"; the ballet music to "Robert Le Diable"; and overture to Gounod's "Mireille."

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 17.—COTTON—Quiet; middling 11⅛c; net receipts, 58 bales; sales, 83; coastwise, 5.

MOBILE, July 17.—COTTON—Quiet but firm; middling, 11½c; net receipts, 20 bales; sales, 100; coastwise, 60.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11¾c; net receipts, 60 bales; gross receipts, 220; sales, 25.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11¾c; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 75.

THE LAW.

Review of the Sullivan Case by the Hon. C. H. Wood.

Foreclosure Proceedings Against the Chicago, Millington & Western Road.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Cases in Bankruptcy.

THE SULLIVAN CASE.

A REVIEW BY JUDGE C. H. WOOD.

The July number of the *American Law Register* has a very fair and candid article on the Hanford murder, from the pen of the Hon. Charles H. Wood, which probably represents the opinions of a large majority of the community on that tragedy. After giving a statement of the facts he says:

The defense assumed two positions: First, that the killing was in self-defense; secondly, that the defendant was justified in killing Hanford on account of the attack made upon his wife in the communication to the Council and his refusal to retract it. As to the first line of defense, admitting the full force of the rule of law that if one be assaulted in such a way as to induce in him a reasonable and well-grounded belief that he is actually in danger of losing his life or receiving great bodily harm, he will be justified under the influence of such apprehension in defending himself even to the taking of the life of his assailant, and this whether the danger be real or only apparent; yet it is well nigh impossible to believe that Sullivan could have had any reasonable apprehension of great bodily harm, either to himself or to his wife, from Hanford, even if he or his wife was struck by Hanford after having been knocked down himself. Besides, Sullivan sought the meeting, went to it armed, and struck the first blow.

We had hitherto supposed it to be settled in Illinois, as elsewhere, that if a defendant in any way challenged a fight and went to it armed, he could not afterwards maintain that in taking his assailant's life he had acted in self-defense.

After citing numerous cases in support of this statement, and quoting the instruction of the Judge to the effect that if the jury believed that Hanford, after he had been knocked down, followed Sullivan up and sought to renew the quarrel, this would not deprive the latter of the right of defending himself from such assault, Judge Wood continues:

We suppose that it was intended that the jury should infer that in these circumstances the defendant had a right to shoot Hanford; whereas we think the law to be that no such right exists, where, as in this case, there was no cessation of the affray before its final termination, and the defendant, being the first assailant, had not himself withdrawn from the affray, only as he was held back by a bystander. . . . Besides, the second position of the defendant that he was justified in killing Hanford is inconsistent with and overthrows the theory of self-defense, for it impliedly admits that the only reason for killing him was because he and his wife had been wronged by the communication of Hanford to the Council, and, as he would not retract, therefore he killed him.

The admission in evidence of the communication to the Council and what was said to Sullivan about it, can be sustained upon the ground of its tending to show what provocation Hanford had given, and the condition of Sullivan's mind; but if its admissibility be placed upon the ground of its being a part of the *res gestæ*, it would seem that there was such ample cooling time between the hour the communication was brought to the knowledge of Sullivan, and the hour of the homicide, that it would not reduce the killing, if done because of this provocation, from murder to manslaughter.

The propriety of the admission of the testimony to show that the communication of Hanford to the Council was false, is very questionable, because its obvious tendency was to convey the impression to the jury that the conduct of the deceased was a matter for their special consideration and reprobation; and for the further reason that whether the matter of the communication was true or false it gave the defendant no shadow of right to kill him. To hold otherwise would be to put both the right of judging and the execution of the law into the defendant's own hands,—a principle not to be for a moment tolerated in civilized society.

After quoting some very strong language of an English Judge to the same effect, the writer says:

The Court, in one of its instructions to the jury, told them that in the absence of proof tending to show the truth of the charge in the communication to the Council they were bound to find them both false and malicious, and informed them, further, that the publication of such charges was a criminal offense; that Sullivan had a right to protect his wife against those charges, to suppress their publication, if possible, and to demand from their author a retraction.

He concludes:

"The jury could hardly fail to understand this instruction as applied to the facts to mean that the defendant had the legal right to protect his wife against those charges in the way he did, to wit: by shooting down the author of them. The acquittal of the defendant upon such ruling is not surprising. But the defendant cannot be justified. Admitting all that his counsel claim for him in the evidence in the way of provocation and instigating circumstances, still the irresistible conclusion is that there was no necessity upon him, either real or apparent, for the killing of Hanford, and therefore, at least, he was guilty of manslaughter, and of that crime an intelligent public opinion can never hold him guiltless."

THE COURTS.

THE CHICAGO, MILLINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Adoniram J. Warner, Samuel Shipman, Douglas Putnam, Pomeroy Wells, Charles W. Knox, and Daniel Torrey, of Ohio, filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Chicago, Millington & Western Railway Company and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,500,000 on the property of the railroad. The complainants are bondholders of the above-named railroad, and they state that it was organized on the 5th day of December, 1872, under the general law, for the purpose of building and operating a line from Chicago to Millington, Kendall County, over the most eligible route, and through or near the cities of LaSalle and Peru, and thence in a westerly direction to a point on the Mississippi River as nearly opposite the City of Muscatine, Ia., as practicable, with such branches, side-tracks, switches, etc., as might be necessary. On the 12th of August, 1875, by a resolution of the Directors, and with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in amount of the stockholders, the Company executed to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company a deed of trust covering all its property, real and personal, of every description, together with its rights of way, franchises, and easements, to secure the payment of 1,500 bonds for $1,000 each, bearing date the same day, payable July 1, 1905, with interest at 7 per cent. Only fifty-nine of these bonds have ever been issued, and complainants hold twenty-one of them. Default has been made in the payment of the interest since Jan. 1, 1876, and complainants therefore ask for a foreclosure of the road, and for the appointment of a Receiver.

A BAD SPECULATION.

Alson E. Ingersoll filed a bill yesterday against Delevan S. Foote and Alexander M. McConnell to set aside a deed conveying to himself twenty-nine lots in Foote's Resubdivision of Foote and Lockwood's Subdivision of Lots 10 to 19, Block 5 and Block 6, in part of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 1, 40, 12. He says that in March, 1875, he gave Foote $2,000 to loan to one F. O. Kimball. The latter's security, however, was not sufficient, and Foote, without authority, loaned the money to McConnell, taking the above land as security. When the time for payment came round McConnell was unable to meet his note, and the property was conveyed to complainant at Foote's recommendation. Ingersoll subsequently ascertained that the lots were only worth $200 or $300, and now asks to have the deed to him set aside, and for a decree compelling the defendants to repay him the $2,000 with interest.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett expects to conclude his call by the end of this week, or at least by the 25th inst. He will then take up all pending issues on denials of bankruptcy, or any other bankruptcy business, if he has time. Two days will be reserved for motions for new trials, and he will adjourn at the end of this month until after vacation. Attorneys should give notice of any bankruptcy issues they wish tried.

Judge Williams was occupied a good part of yesterday in hearing a motion to amend the placita in a condemnation suit of the South Park Commissioners, which was tried some years ago. The record erroneously showed the names of two Judges as having tried it, and leave was given to amend.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Sven Svenson, a tailor at 46 Superior street, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are $700.63, the secured, $1,291.87, and the unsecured $2,476.30. His assets comprise an interest in lands worth $1,800, but mortgaged for $1,000; five sewing-machines; and organ, $75. The petition was referred to the Register.

William Fischer also went into voluntary bankruptcy. His secured debts foot up $600, and the unsecured $3,996.23, besides $1,700 of claims in litigation against him. His only assets are some open accounts to the amount of about $1,075, and bills and notes $388.46. Reference to Register Hibbard.

John Barnes, of Monmouth, also found it impossible to carry his debts any longer. He owes $183 of preferred debts, $12,996.97 secured, and $8,997.13 unsecured. His only assets are $14,500 worth of real estate, mortgaged for all it is worth, and $4,367.95 in unsecured claims. Reference to Register Morgan at Monmouth.

Frank Snodgrass, of the same place, also filed a voluntary petition. The debts, all unsecured, are $1,740.49. The assets comprise $427.68 in bills and notes, and $1,000 in open accounts. The case was likewise referred to Register Morgan.

Discharges were issued to John Blockl and Jane M. Beach.

Harper & Clapp were adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable Aug. 24.

The composition meeting of W. A. Lowell & Co. was continued to July 25.

A small dividend was declared in the matter of Nathan T. Smith.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 o'clock to-day for Maria L. Muchmore and for Morris Mitchell.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William G. Witherell begun a suit yesterday against N. C. Bartholdy, and J. Schwarz to recover $2,000.

Philander Smith brought suit for $2,500 against Nancy Cooper.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis M. Conley filed a bill yesterday against Emil Haas, Charles Wehle, A. H. Ward, A. S. Whiton, C. E. Clacius, W. E. Lee, C. F. Schmidt, C. O. Peters, and F. P. Osborn, to foreclose a mortgage for $10,000 on the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, 38, 13.

Lehman Huchberger commenced a suit by attachment against Louis Schoenfeld to recover $1,500.

John Wittenboan began an action to recover $1,500 damages from Anton Franke, Sophia Barnet, and August Klang.

Ashley Gilbert et al. brought suit in ejectment against Alice B. Smith and Henry Gauze to recover possession of Lot 10, Block 17, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ and the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Marcia M. Smith filed a bill against Mary Miller, Alice B. and John G. Blaine, Mary F. and Charles W. Rigdon, Harriet B. and John A. Spooner, George N. Miller, J. C. Miller, W. E. Miller, Grace M. Miller, and Samuel Sharp to foreclose a trust deed securing $6,000 on Blocks 6 and 7 in Reid's Subdivision of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 27, 39, 13.

William J. Biller commenced an action in trespass against the Village of Hyde Park, claiming $2,500 damages.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Second call of calendar. No. 283, Molded Collar Company vs. Brownson, on trial.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE JAMESON—No court until Saturday.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Christopher Tegtmeyer vs. Anna D. Scharler, $884.—Hugh A. White et al. vs. Leonhard Falch, $2,163.96.—Joel Ellis vs. Philip Dieter, $146.86.—Lorenz Mattern vs. Louis Blume, $141.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 17.—An old gentleman named A. Schilling, aged 73, has brought an action against Dubuque, claiming $10,000 damage for his horse falling with him from a bridge in the upper part of the city. He was so severely hurt that he is not expected to recover. The bridge had no railing to guard against such accidents.

CURRENT OPINION.

Mr. Blaine will be a better, happier, and more useful man when he recognizes the fact that he came nearer the Presidency of the United States in June, 1876, than he ever will again.—*Indianapolis Journal* (*Rep.*).

It is certain that when Congress meets in October it will be asked to postpone the day of resumption. The demand will come from the West, and be so strongly urged that Congress will have little choice but to concede it.—*St. Louis Republican* (*Dem.*).

The Mexicans occupy and curse one of the finest portions of the globe, and we hold that a policy involving a temporary protectorate, under which our own people would be protected against that nation of smugglers and thieves, while civilization would be placed upon a more solid basis there, and the trade and agriculture of the country developed, would be a policy dictated by humanity and justice, and calculated to benefit, not only the South, but the country at large. It is one broader, at least, and nobler than Jim Blaine's crusade against the South.—*New Orleans Democrat* (*Dem.*).

We expect a Louisiana court will acquit these accused gentlemen if they are innocent, and that will be a happy clearing-up of a vexatious business. Some papers and journals are pretending that the President and his friends are in a state of mind lest the trial should develop facts damaging to their reputation as honorable politicians. We decline to take any stock in that sensation. If any Republicans are injured in reputation by the developments of the trial, we suspect it will be found they are among those in whom the President has placed no special confidence.—*Boston Advertiser* (*Rep.*).

The wealth and intelligence of the South, however tainted with rebellion and treasonable sympathies, will not quietly consent to be ruled by its poverty and ignorance. It is an indisputable fact that it took many hundred years of severe discipline to qualify the Anglo-Saxon race to rule itself. It is scarcely possible that the colored race can rise to this glorious possibility in ten years from a state of abject slavery. The problem is a hard one that is presented to the President, and we are disposed to trust his honesty and wisdom until his policy has proved itself a failure. Above all things, we trust the educated common sense and the generous and right sentiment of the great people.—*Sandwich* (*Ill.*) *Gazette* (*Rep.*).

Our correspondent reports Gov. Nicholls, Maj. Burke, Mr. John Phelps (formerly President of the Cotton Exchange), Mr. Townsend (Chairman of the Board of Brokers), ex-Gov. McEnery, Congressman Ellis, and ex-Gov. Penn, all Democrats, as all concurring in the belief that the movement against the Returning Board is unwise, detrimental to the best interests of the State, tending to revive political animosities and excitement, and of no particular use. They are right. Louisiana needs rest from politics. The people need time and quiet to repair their fortunes and re-establish their industries. It is evident that the proceedings against the Returning Board have stirred up old hatreds which were dying out, and have revived a spirit which cannot help but injure the State in many ways.—*New York Herald* (*Ind.*).

The Republicans [of Mississippi] yield to a situation which they cannot help. That they have made their declaration with no partisan bitterness or rancor, is shown in their acceptance and approval of the spirit with which the President has acted. The unhappy situation of their State certainly cannot be ascribed to anything he has done, since the Mississippi crime was consummated nearly two years before he entered the Presidential chair. But whatever its bearings upon any action which has passed it should serve with other facts to give the whole country a warning as to the future. When the patriotic men of the land see a State overridden and subjected as Mississippi is, and when they see the same force employed to make a solid South, and then aiming at the National Government, they should stand together against the dangerous scheme. The union of all men who are true to their country against this purpose of the South is the command of patriotic duty and public safety.—*Albany Evening Journal* (*Rep.*).

"What is the sentiment of New England in regard to the policy of President Hayes?" was the question put to Gen. N. P. Banks yesterday by a *Herald* reporter. "New England," responded the General, "is in favor of the Hayes policy, but I cannot speak as to individuals." "Is the great question of fraternal union between the New England States and such States as South Carolina possible within our generation?" "I think," said Gen. Banks, slowly and reflectively, "I think," said he, "that, while that fraternity does not seem realized so far, there is such an abounding feeling on both sides of the line that it must ultimately result in a fraternity of expression between the lately warring sections." "You are of the Hayes way of thinking?" "Yes; I believe in what President Hayes has done, but I am not, therefore, committed to the policy of the Democratic party. I believe that the best thing to do is to allow President Hayes to carry out the policy he has commenced, and when it proves a failure let us say so; but let us give him a chance for the present. Any policy that will render our Union stronger and better will suit me, and whether such a result is achieved by Republican or Democratic means, I shall be equally rejoiced."—*New York Herald* (*Ind.*), *July* 14.

We are not at all concerned about the news of the formal disbandment of the Republican party in Mississippi. If the Democrats in that State are so weak and unwise as to prefer the absence of even a nominal opposition, they are welcome to all the good they can get out of such an anomalous and un-American condition of affairs. Sometimes silence is the most effectual of protests. At all times, and everywhere, there is something in human nature which revolts at the idea of utter uniformity of political belief. If the Republican party should be disbanded in every Southern State, the inevitable result would be the upbuilding of an opposition party, no matter by what name it might be called or what antecedents and principles it might adopt. New issues and new considerations will be presented to the better classes of the South. There will be an issue between old hates and new alliances; between a policy looking toward the continued isolation of the South from the capital of the North and of the Old World; between impracticable and wise men; between stagnation and well-devised internal improvements; between endless babble about "the Lost Cause" and business talk about rebuilding the wasted fortunes of the South. The faster we are driven by events to this issue the better for both sections. Let us not regret any event which hastens the reorganization of parties in the South.—*New York Evening Mail* (*Rep.*).

John S. Wise, of Richmond, son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise, has written a letter to the Hon. L. Schaffer, of Canton, O., who, like himself, is a strong Democrat, in which he speaks of President Hayes as follows: "You and I are Democrats by name; the name means something to us, and defines our political belief. Mr. Hayes is a Republican. Doubtless that name has a signification to him, and defines his political belief. Suppose we discover, in the course of events, that our associates in Democracy are not what we call Democrats, but are mere timidities or nonentities; that they have not courage to win Democratic victories, or hold them when won, are we less Democrats for all that? Suppose, on the other hand, we find that, notwithstanding his Republican name, Mr. Hayes is preaching good Democratic doctrine and doing Democratic deeds to our own hearts' content, are we less Democratic for that? On the contrary, are we not cheered in our faith by the sight of the triumph of our own principles? The fact that our old friends have stumbled in the dark, and our old opponents come to the light, cannot change us, however inconsistent may be their course. Therefore, it is, I say, I see no occasion at this time to do aught but thank God for the triumph of principles always dear to us. Whether a man lives in the North or South, in my judgment, if he be a true man, that loves his whole country, he cannot refuse Mr. Hayes his cordial indorsement."

The last number of the *Windham County* (Conn.) *Transcript* (Rep.) (published in the vicinity of the Woodstock Fourth-of-July celebration) is full of sharp hits at the expense of the leading speakers. Some of them are so earnest and well put that they will make good reading in any section of the country. For instance, the *Transcript* says, under the caption "Old Windham County": "If ex-Gov. Chamberlain or James G. Blaine, or any other man, supposes that this county is going back on Rutherford B. Hayes, they will be mistaken. The people here liked the man when he was first nominated; their regard for him has grown greater every month since; and they never were more enthusiastic in their purpose to support his 'policy' than they are to-day. They believe that at this stage of affairs it is best to give the people of the South an opportunity to govern their local affairs without the interference of standing armies,—which are likely to be a curse to the blacks as well as the whites. And they do not believe the President will permit the blacks to be deprived of their rights, either. Give the peace and fraternity policy, they say, a fair trial,—then if it proves a failure, they feel sure no man in the country will stand firmer for justice and humanity than the noble-hearted and clear-headed man who now occupies the highest office in the gift of the American people." Elsewhere the *Transcript* says: "Where do the people stand? The people stand by Rutherford B. Hayes. They are tired of upholding Southern Republicanism by Federal bayonets; and they propose to let the Southern States try the experiment of self-government, as Connecticut and Massachusetts have for many a year. Should the peace policy fail, and the tyranny of the whites over the blacks become intolerable to the sympathizing North, then they will try some other plan."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TWO HEARTS.

"O MAN! WHAT IS THY HEART?"

What is my heart? 'Tis a mansion fair,
Peopled with forms and beauties rare,
Where the sunshine of peace, serene and calm,
Shines with a radiance bright and warm.

'Tis a world where the birds forever sing,
As they flit to and fro on gladsome wing;
Where the clouds only scatter refreshing showers,
Painting more richly the sweet wild flowers.

'Tis a mirror where every face I love
Is reflected in tints no time can remove,
On which, at the close of "life's fitful fever,"
Thy name will be found engraven forever. L.

"O WOMAN, WHAT IS THY HEART?"

A woman's heart? 'Tis an ocean where
The billows are tossing here and there;
Where the wind is never steady an hour,
But blows 'round the compass in twenty-four.

'Tis a cloud which, even while we gaze,
Changes its form and dissolves in haze;
Which throws a shadow, but tries to sustain
The lightest of features—alas! in vain!

'Tis a shifting sand where names are inscribed
Only to vanish with every tide;
Where nothing grows but a few rank weeds,
And which in the end to nowhere leads.

MEPHISTO.

JEFF DAVIS' DISGUISE.

Gen. James H. Wilson in Philadelphia Weekly Times.

The friends of Davis, immediately after his capture became known, strenuously denied that he was disguised as a woman, and many good people, particularly those of Rebel proclivities, looked upon this denial as settling the question for good and all. It is therefore necessary to detail the proofs upon which this story rests, as well as to specify the exact articles of woman's apparel which constituted the disguise. It is stated by Lieut. Dickenson in writing that the Rebel Chieftain was one of the three persons "dressed in woman's attire," and that he had "a black mantle wrapped about his head, through the top of which could be seen locks of his gray hair." Capt. G. W. Lawton, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, who published an account of the capture in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, 1865, asserts explicitly, upon the testimony of the officers present, that Davis, in addition to his full suit of Confederate gray, had on "a lady's water-proof (cloak), gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a tin pail." Col. Pritchard says in his official report that he received from Mrs. Davis, on board the steamer Clyde, off Fortress Monroe, "a water-proof cloak or robe" of dark or almost black water-proof stuff which was worn by Davis as a disguise, and which was identified by the men who saw it on him at the time of the capture. He secured the "other part" of the disguise the next day. It consisted of a small black shawl, with a red border four or five inches deep, which was identified in a similar manner by Mrs. Davis and the soldiers.

A convincing circumstance in this connection should be mentioned. Col. Pritchard, in looking over the wrappings on board the steamer for the shawl in question, picked out one like it, but not the identical one, when little Jeff, a bright boy of 7 or 8 years, with the artlessness of childhood, said: "That isn't the shawl that my papa had on when captured; this is the one," picking up another. Various partisans and friends of Davis still persist in denying that he was captured in the disguise of a woman, but in their efforts to explain away the story they have confirmed it in all its essential parts. Col. Harrison, of his staff, in a newspaper article published shortly after the capture, admits that Mrs. Davis had thrown over him a "dressing-gown." Mr. Pollard, from whom I have already quoted freely, speaking of the capture, makes the following explanation:

"He (Davis) was aroused in the early gray of the morning by a faithful negro servant, who had been awakened by the sound of firing in the woods. The President had not laid off his clothes, and in a moment he had issued from the tent where he had been sleeping. The woods were filled with mounted troops, ill-defined in the mist of the breaking morning, and, noticing that they were deploying, as if to surround the camp, he quickly imagined their character and design, and returned within the tent, either to alarm Mrs. Davis or there to submit decently to capture. She besought him to escape, and, urging him to an opening in the tent, threw over his shoulders a shawl he had been accustomed to wear."

Between the two explanations given above nearly all of the truth has been told, for Davis certainly had on both the shawl and waterproof, the former folded triangularly and pulled down over his hat, and the latter buttoned down in front and covering his entire person except the feet. In addition to this he carried a small tin pail, and was accompanied by his wife and his wife's sister, one on each side, both of them claiming him as a female relative, and both trying to impose him on the soldiers as such. The articles of the disguise are now in the keeping of the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington, and I am assured by him that they correspond in all respects to the description given of them. From the foregoing it will be seen that Davis did not actually have on crinoline or petticoats, but there is no doubt whatever that he sought to avoid capture by assuming the dress of a woman, or that the ladies of the party endeavored to pass him off upon his captors as one of themselves.

THE COLORED LIEUTENANT.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Last night the colored people of the city gave a "reception" to Lieut. Flipper, of the United States Army. The crowd that gathered in the hall on the corner of Mitchell and Broad streets was large. It was almost composed entirely of well-dressed and orderly colored people. There were present several of the white male and female teachers of the negro schools; also some of our white citizens occupying back seats, who were drawn thither by mere curiosity.

Flipper was dressed lavishly in regimentals and gold cord, and sat upon the stage with his immense and ponderous cavalry sabre tightly buckled around him. Being introduced to the audience by J. O. Wimbish, a negro politician of this city, he arose, with his left hand resting on his sabre-hilt.

Some weeks ago, he said, he had been called upon at a reception in New York to make a speech, but he had reminded the gentlemen who called upon him that he had been taught to be a soldier and not an orator. While upon this occasion he still maintained that he was not an orator, yet he would tell them something of his career at West Point. He referred to his colored predecessors in the Academy and their fates; particularly of Smith, whose last year there was his (F.'s) first. During that year, on Smith's account, he had received his worst treatment at the Academy. Prejudice was strong there at that time. During his first encampment he had a better time than almost any man in his class. In 1874 Smith left and a rumor prevailed that he (F.) was afraid to stay and he was going to resign. Col. Upton, the Commandant, sent for him to his house, told him not to do so, but to stick it out. Of course he had no intention of resigning and he followed this superfluous advice. "So far as the cadets were concerned," he continued, "they always treated me fairly, would speak to me, and some came to my room and talked with me; put the only thing they did that was wrong, perhaps, was that they would not associate with me openly. The officers always treated me as well as they did any other cadet. All these reports about my bad treatment there, especially in Southern newspapers, are absolutely false. I will read and comment upon some of these articles. In the *Constitution* of last Saturday it said I had the hardest four years of any cadet who ever passed through the Academy. That is in some respects true, but not wholly so. Speaking of Ben. Butler's son, I am proud to say that among the 300 cadets I hadn't a better friend than the son of the Massachusetts statesman. [Applause.] As to Mr. Bigelow's son, mentioned here, I know him well and his whole family—his father, the distinguished ex-Secretary of State; his mother and his two sisters,—and have met them at their home. Mrs. Bigelow, recognizing my position and thinking to assure my feelings, sent me a nice box of fruit with her compliments."

He then commented on articles from Beecher's *Christian Union*, the New York *Tribune*, *Harper's Weekly*, and the New York *Telegram*, characterizing many of their statements about him as false. The article last named was about social equality in the army. Flipper said that he was cordially met by the army officers in Chattanooga. In return, he paid his respects to the Commandant, and was introduced and shown through the barracks. He was treated with every courtesy. "How it is here," he went on to say, "you have all seen as I walked about the city. I have walked with the officers of the garrison here, several times to-day, even up and down Whitehall street, and one of them invited me into Schumann's drug-store, and we had a glass of soda together. I know it is not a usual thing to sell to colored people, but we got it. [Laughter and applause.] And to-night, as Mr. J. O. Wimbish and myself were coming to the hall, we met with one of the officers at the corner, and went into Schumann's again. We called for soda-water, and got it again! [Applause.] And I called at the barracks, through military courtesy, and paid my respects to the Commandant. I understand that the officers there have had my case under consideration and have unanimously agreed that I am a graduate of the National Academy and hold a commission similar to their own, and am entitled to the same courtesy as any other officer. I have been invited to visit them at their quarters to-morrow. These things show you something of social equality in the army, and when this happens with officers who have lived in the South and have had opportunity to be tainted by Southern feeling, I expect still less trouble from this source when I reach my regiment and among officers who have not lived in the South and had occasion to be tainted in this way. The gentlemen of the army are generally better educated than the people of the South."

"OPEN-BACK SHIRTS."

Detroit Free Press.

They were a sleepy lot on the 4 o'clock car going down Michigan avenue yesterday. The day was hot, the dust thick, and only one man, and he beyond the prime of life, opened his eyes as a woman crowded in, with a long, paper-box under her arm. His eyes opened a little more as she sat down near him, and, presently, they widened to their fullest extent as he read the label on the box: "One dozen open-backed shirts." He glanced from the box to the female and back, and groaned out:

"Land 'o love! but what will come next?"

She looked around at him as if she feared that a case of colic would come next, and he brightened up a little and said:

"Well, I've worn 'em for a year, and I know they are handy and reliable. If my daughters want to get half-a-dozen apiece I shan't cry over it."

"Were you speaking to me?" she asked after seeing that no one else seemed interested.

"I sorter was, and sorter wasn't," he replied, as he worked a faint smile to his face. "I was saying that it's wonderful how much the inventive genius of this country has done for us on the shirt question."

She hitched away a little.

"Twenty years ago," he mused, as he hitched after her, "if any man had told me that the dormant genius of this country would soon rouse up and invent a button-behind shirt I'd have looked upon him as crazy. But dormant genius was all O. K. She roused, she invented, and I've got one o' them very shirts on."

The look she gave him ought to have torn him all to pieces, but it didn't.

"One year ago," he calmly resumed, "if anybody had told me that the gentler sex would soon demand open-backed shirts, I'd have gone a fishing and never returned. But the epoch has hove in sight—she's right here. I can recommend them as boss."

"Who are you talking to, sir," she demanded in an awful voice.

"To you, madam. I was saying that if I wear 'em there is no reason why you shouldn't."

"I appeal to these passengers!" she excitedly exclaimed.

"So do I," he answered. "Everybody in this car, with a button-behind shirt on, will please stand up until I can count noses."

The old man stood up. He was all alone. He looked around in a sorrowful way, and said:

"The noses have it, and the resolution is laid on the table. However, I'll stick to mine, and I don't believe this woman here will go back on her dozen till she has given 'em a fair show. Which side of the neck do they button on, madam?"

The yells that followed brought in the driver. The old man was pointed out as a drunkard and a woman-insulter, and the driver was feeling for his neck, when the astonished man cried out:

"Who's drunk! Who's insulted anybody?"

"He kept talking about shirts!" screamed the woman with the box.

"And you've got a box-full!" shouted the man. "I hain't ne——!"

She turned up the box, and saw the label for the first time. She grew red, then white, and there was an awful silence. Ripping off the cover, she exhibited a bolt of mosquito-netting nestled away in the box. Nay, she held it up, and even shook it at the old man. He smiled softly, nodded his head a dozen times, and blandly said:

"Correct, madam—I tumble to it. That doesn't look like a dozen button-behind shirts, and I'm grieved if I offended. Put it back, madam, forget that you ever saw me, and wear any kind you are a mind to!"

QUIPS.

How to take life easy: Be careless with coal-oil.

If you are going to educate your son for the life insurance business you must instill in his mind that modesty is not the best policy.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A politician who was a great stickler for equality in all things, perceiving two crows flying side by side, exclaimed, "Aye, that is just as it should be; I hate to see one crow over another."

When a man advertises himself as "auctioneer and appraiser," the last word is clearly superfluous. Who ever knew an auctioneer who wasn't a praiser of the goods he had to sell?

Animals may think, but sometimes they do not think very fast. A cow got into a James street garden Friday, and it took her half an hour to make up her mind where to go out. A man and dog were flooding her mind with information all the time, too.—*Rome Sentinel.*

HE ONLY KNOWS IT.

"I know my value," cried the bold Jack Blow,
His brazen forehead flushed with foolish pride,
"Do you?" replied a wag; "well, then you know
A great deal more than all the world beside."

Brown—"Hullo, Jones! What's the matter?" Jones (amateur tenor)—"Oh, dreadful chronic inflammation of the larynx! Lost my voice entirely!" Brown—"Dear me! You don't mean that?" Jones—"Yes; been obliged to give up singing altogether!" Brown (with alacrity)—"By George, look here, old fellow! Come and dine with us to-night, and spend the evening."

The hotels of Maine have suspended the publication of a wine list on their bills of fare in deference to the new Liquor law, which makes such publication a hollow mockery or a criminal offense. The Bangor House, one of the leading hotels in the city of that name, keeps up the head-line, "Wine list," and publishes beneath it the sadly suggestive line, "We would if we could."

A dramatic author, who has a habit of bringing out his pieces anonymously, meeting a friend on the Boulevard, says: "Well, how did you like the new comedy last night?" "Before answering that question, I should like to know if you are concerned in its authorship." "Why?" "Because if you are, it is charming; if you are not, I think it is rather thin." "Well, it is mine." "Then let me congratulate you," says his friend unblushingly; it is charming." And yet the author didn't seem satisfied with this eulogy.—*Paris paper.*

A FLY'S TOILET.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The toilet of the fly is as carefully attended to as that of the most frivolous of human insects. With a contempt for the looking-glass—an article which he reserves for the most ignoble uses—he brushes himself up and wabbles his little round head, chuck full of vanity, wherever he happens to be. Sometimes, after a long day of dissipation and flirting, with his six small legs and little round body all soiled with sirup, and butter, and cream, he passes out of the dining-room and wings his way to the clean white cord along which the morning-glories climb, and in this retired spot, heedless of the crafty spider that is practicing gymnastics a few feet above him, he proceeds to purify and sweeten himself for the refreshing repose and soft dreams of the balmy summer night, so necessary to one who is expected to be early at breakfast. It is a wonderful toilet. Resting himself on his front and middle legs, he throws his hind legs rapidly over his body, binding down his frail wings for an instant with the pressure, then raking them over with a backward motion, which he repeats until they are bright and clear. Then he pushes the two legs along his body under the wings, giving that queer structure a thorough currying, every now and then throwing the legs out and rubbing them together to remove what he has collected from his corporeal surface. Next he goes to work upon his van. Resting on his hind legs and middle legs, he raises his two forelegs and begins a vigorous scraping of his head and shoulders, using his proboscis every little while to push the accumulation from his limbs. At times he is so energetic that it seems as if he were trying to pull his head off, but no fly ever committed suicide. Some of his motions very much resemble those of pussy at her toilet. It is plain, even to the naked eye, that he does his work thoroughly, for when he has finished he looks like a new fly, so clean and neat has he made himself within a few minutes. The white chord is defiled, but Floppy is himself again, and he bids the morning-glories a very good evening.

CAPT. HARTSTENE IN ENGLAND.

New York Evening Post.

In the *World* to-day a correspondent recalls the story of Capt. Hartstene's reception by the Queen of England on a very interesting occasion twenty-one years ago, and in another place we copy the chief part of his letter, partly because of its interest and partly because we wish to add to it an anecdote which the present writer had from Capt. Hartstene's lips. Prince Albert came on board the ship to receive her, if we remember correctly, and Capt. Hartstene, according to his own account, was especially anxious to observe all the niceties of etiquette on so important an occasion. He observed, however, that every time that he addressed his Princely visitor a smile lighted up the faces of his own and the Prince's attendant officers, while the Prince himself, in his resolute effort not to share the discourteous smile, looked preternaturally solemn. The gallant Captain was puzzled and sorely embarrassed. He could not imagine what it was which so amused the persons around him, but he was convinced that he was making some horrible blunder, and the conviction greatly increased his confusion. When his visitors had departed he inquired the cause of the smiles, and, to use his own words, "I learned that in my anxiety to neglect no formula of respect, I had been calling the Prince Consort of England 'Your Holiness.'"

A SUFFERER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 17.—I want to call your attention to an article in Saturday's paper in regard to the horrible stench that comes over this afflicted city very often. Now, the Health Commissioner, De Wolf, says he lives on the West Side and did not smell that horrid suffocating stench Thursday night. I live on the South Side, near the lake, and I was awakened from a sound sleep by that awful sickening smell, and exclaimed "Oh horrors! that awful stench again." Why should a suffering public endure such a curse to put money in the pockets of a few people, that thereby may be enabled to spend the summer at some delightful resort, miles from the terrible smell, while we thousands must remain and put up with it? If Dr. De Wolf has got a nose that can smell at all, he cannot be so deceived or deceive thousands that live on the South Side and know the true cause of that horrid odor, as they call it. We can testify to the smell, as of something perfectly horrible being boiled or steamed in those fertilizing establishments that curse and afflict this city.

Must a suffering public submit to the opinion of a few men, who may be bought to decide in favor of those wicked creatures who make a living in so vile a way, or does Dr. De Wolf speak in favor of the medical fraternity, that they may have an increase of patients? I would propose that the suffering people call a mass-meeting and take possession of the fertilizing concerns, and burn them to the ground, and rid Chicago of a horrible nuisance, that we may go to bed and have a healthful sweet sleep and rest. His theory that the Healey Slough is the cause of this vileness, when the wind is from the south, is false, as our prevailing winds are from the south, and on Sunday, the warmest day yet, the wind was from the south, and not the slightest smell. But it is at night when our lungs are poisoned by that same stench, that of cooking, steaming carrion, genuine "witch's Hell-broth," and we have long ago located it as coming direct from the rendering establishments or other elegant pursuits of like nature. It might be a blessing to us if Dr. De Wolf would live on the South Side, where he can smell this sickening stench and share our sufferings.

FLORENCE M.

ODIOUS REFRESHMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Feeling that great injustice to the amusement-loving people of Chicago is being perpetrated by the managers of the Thomas Concerts at the Exposition Building, I desire, through your papers, to tell the experience of myself and friends at the concert last evening. The music was unexceptionably fine, as, in fact, is everything Mr. Thomas furnishes, but the so-called "refreshments" supplied by the management were simply detestable, being very filthy, and were served by filthy waiters, on filthy dishes and filthy tables. There was not one-tenth the number of waiters necessary to serve the company; in almost every instance gentlemen and ladies were forced to wait from ten to thirty minutes before they could get any attention from the waiters. The ice cream was of a most inferior kind, evidently the cheapest to be had in the city, and certainly resembled that made with "cream" (?) manufactured from rancid butter. This stuff was served in dirty dishes with black, unwashed pewter spoons. I saw waiters seize the straws from emptied tumblers and place them in other tumblers of lemonade and carry them to ladies to use over again. One lady sitting by the same table with myself called for a glass of water. When brought, in the water were found innumerable pieces of lemon pulp, showing that the waiter either took the water from some vessel where tumblers were rinsed, or else brought it in an unwashed tumbler. The cards on which the bill-of-fare was printed were so soiled and filthy that a lady could scarcely handle them without soiling her gloves. The tables were either unwiped or in a very indifferent manner, leaving them very greasy and unsafe for gloves or clothing to come in contact with. In short, the whole thing, excepting the music itself, bore the impress of a desire on the part of the management to make all the money possible, regardless of the plainest rules of cleanliness or comfort of their patrons. Much might be said of their turning a fashionable concert into a lager-beer entertainment, but as I heard no criticism on the quality of the beer furnished, and the matter of selling it at such a place may be a question of opinion, I leave that for our temperance people to discuss, but I do think that those who purchase lager beer at Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon's beer-garden are entitled to clean tumblers, and somewhat adequate and competent service.

JOHN N. HILLS.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 17.—"H. M.," apparently a property-owner on Dearborn street, complains of the change of the main entrance from that street to Clark. Does not "H. M." know that the Dearborn street property-owners are quarreling among themselves, and that one faction has persuaded the Committee on Streets and Alleys to report to the City Council in favor of repealing the ordinance opening Dearborn street south of Jackson street? This will undoubtedly be done, and the Government having spent $4,000,000 for a building, now finds its main front on that pocket of a street called Dearborn, and ending at Jackson. In consequence, it is right that Government should move their main front around to Clark, which is a through street.

The Dearborn street owners can only thank their own folly that they have thus secured the back entrance instead of the front.

CLARK STREET.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 734 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 97 WASHINGTON-st.: Michigan-av.—Stone front house, 48-foot lot; price $18,000; former value $35,000. Indiana-av.—Stone front house; price $7,000; cost present owner $11,500.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MILWAUKEE BRICK residence, with spacious grounds, corner Drexel-boulevard and Forty-seventh-st., on favorable terms. Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NORTH Side, $2,000; cottages and lots at Stock-Yards; choice and very cheap. S. A. HOLCOMB, Room 9, 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—30 FEET ON MONROE-ST., east of Oakley; conveyancing handsomely done at fair rates. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SMALL HOUSE, SHED, ETC., ON LOT 100x215 feet, for $1,200, part cash; owner going on a farm. Address THOMAS B. MORRIS, Wilmette, Cook Co., Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF SEVERAL POLICY-HOLDERS of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, held July 17, voted to call a meeting of the policy-holders of said Company at the club-room of the Sherman House, on Thursday, July 19, at 4 o'clock p. m., to take such action as shall be thought best to protect their interests in the present emergency. W. H. RYDER, Chairman. W. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Advice free; no fee unless successful; 13 years' experience. All correspondence strictly confidential.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S cast off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

DISSOLUTION—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS day retired from the firm of Fritz Frantzen & Co., of which I have hitherto been a partner. PETER JORGENSEN. Chicago, July 14, 1877.

MONTGOMERIE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ROOMS 49 and 50, 162 Washington-st., Chicago; prompt attention to legal business of every kind; correspondence confidential; unexceptionable references.

NOTICE—MR. ANDREAS CHRISTIANSEN, FROM Ronkers Harn, near New Kirchen and Tondern, in Schleswig, Germany, will please send his address to his sister, Anna Bruhn, 259 West Erie-st., Chicago.

REFRIGERATORS FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR families, hotels, markets, and restaurants; the "Iceberg" has perfect ventilation and saves ice. The remaining lot will be sold at half former prices, at 43 State-st.

WANTED—A LARGE SECOND-HAND FOOT-lathe with slide rest; give lowest cash price, and where it can be seen. T 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE STEAM LUMBER barge with carrying capacity of 250,000 to 300,000. Send description of boat and lowest cash price to THOMPSON SMITH, Duncan City, Mich., or apply to Capt. M. FITZGERALD, on schooner Duncan City.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GOLD RING. OWNER CAN HAVE same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

LOST—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., a pocketbook; the finder will be well rewarded by returning it to Sands House, Room 43.

TAKEN UP—A BAY MARE. CALL AT 1868 State-st., corner Forty-first. E. McDONALD.

$5 REWARD—LOST, A SETTER PUP; MARKED feet, white forehead, breast, and tip of tail; remainder red. Return to proprietor, Badger State W. T. Co.

$10 REWARD—LOST (JULY 16), IN GOING from corner Maple and Wright-sts. to 7 o'clock Englewood dummy, a small diamond breast pin. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving with conductor, or WATERBURY, 162 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a new gas-machine just patented, but thoroughly established. It is no new thing with the inventor, but simply the result of many years' experience in the East. It has all the good points that other leading gas-machines have, together with many new and valuable improvements. It has a gasoline feed; will give a clear, steady light through an open burner, and is altogether the simplest machine in the market. We will give unquestionable reasons for wanting a partner. Address TRIUMPH G. M. CO., Janesville, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $800 in first-class business; none but men of business need address T 13, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—L. P. K.: WRITE IMMEDIATELY; your sister Anna is here from New York. H.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND. Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR household goods and merchandise of all kinds. Call or address D L, 271 Sheffield-av.

MEDICAL.

DR. SAX, NO. 277 SOUTH CLARK-ST., ROOM 2, chronic and skin diseases a specialty. Piles cured without knife or caustic.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRESCO PAINTER, at L. EHEREST'S, 238 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG MEN TO GO TO MILwaukee to learn the carriage-body business; those with some knowledge of the work preferred. Apply at 298 and 300 Wabash-av. PARSONS & NEVILLE.

WANTED—STONE-CUTTERS FOR BRIDGE MAsonry. Apply at Room 5, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st. EARNSHAW & GOBEL.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS TINNERS TO work by the piece. RICHARDSON BROS., 1098 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS, BODY AND wheel-makers. LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 90 West Harrison-st., corner Canal.

WANTED—CARRIAGE STRIPER AT 257 STATE-st. at half-past 6 o'clock.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Illinois; wages $1.25 to $1.40, free fare; 50 coal miners, farm hands, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., Room 11.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS; $1.40 per day; 25 for Illinois, $1.25 per day; free fare; and farm hand, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ILLInois; $1.25 per day. Free fare. Men go out today. E. G. HAIGHT, 286 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO AND three to travel in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; $85 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid to acceptable men. All applicants answered if stamp is inclosed. Queen City Glass and Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS AND salesmen of good address; business permanent and profitable. Address T 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A FEW MORE ABLE, INdustrious salesmen to handle chromos in country towns; new copyrighted subjects of high grade. One of my agents made $300 in the month of June. Others from $50 to $100 per month. Call, or address, SAMUEL JUNKIN, 68 Adams-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN ON STOCK AT TELEGRAPH stables, rear 200 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL DICKSON'S BATTLE-doors and shuttlecocks; selling fast; money in it for good salesmen. 621 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family. 215 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN a small family where a second girl is kept; none but a competent one need apply at 14 Ellis Park. No Irish wanted.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Apply at 431 Carroll-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITERS (GIRLS), also first-class meat and pastry cook; good, liberal wages paid. 236 South Water-st., basement.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. 1109 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 51 Newberry-av., near Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl to assist in housework and take care of child. 89 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ORDER COOK FOR SECond; also a good waiter. 91 East Washington-st. Coffee restaurant.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; ONE THAT UNderstands waiting on table and sewing on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. 645 West Adams-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE; ONE WHO can take care of a baby at night; must come well recommended. 59 Rush-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GIRL, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO take care of children and make herself useful; American or Scandinavian. 592 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL UNDER 18 YEARS to take care of baby and do second work. Must come well recommended. 1576 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY to take care of children and sew. Call, with references, at 847 Indiana-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

E. C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS $1,000, $2,500, and $5,000 to loan at 8 per cent. 3 or 5 years, on Chicago property; larger sums at 7 per cent.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, jewelry, machinery, warehouse receipts; any good collaterals. 166 Washington, Room 23.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, or on good collateral. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT THE lowest current rates of interest in sums to suit. WASMANSDORF & HEINEMANN, 165 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS—$1,000, $2,000, $3,000, AT 8 per cent, large amounts at 7 per cent; also, several amounts of $500 to $700. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals. 106 Fifth-av., Room 12.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, AND OTHER SUMS in hand to loan. Mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN—IN SMALL SUMS OF $50, $100, $200, etc., on any good chattel or collateral security, short time. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 178 Dearborn-st.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF ALBERT H. NICOLAY & Co., New York, have money to loan on Chicago property at the lowest rates. Apply to D. W. POMEROY, 17 Major Block, Chicago.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON property in South Chicago. Address T 3, Tribune.

WANTED—FROM $300 TO $700 ON $3,000 WORTH of merchandise; will store same in safe depository in charge of lender. Address T 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON FARM WORTH $8,000, $3,500 ON long time at 7 per cent. Address 3, 128 South Clark-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON city improved property, 8 per cent, no commission. E. GRACE, 241 South Clark-st., corner Jackson.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE ASSORTment of rooms to rent, with board, from $5 to $7; day board also. Terms reasonable.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE, single rooms, all new, no inside rooms, from $5 per week with board; 21 meal tickets, $4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, PLEASANT, nicely-furnished front room to rent with board. Also back room at moderate price. References required.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms in a private family to rent with good board, $4.50 and $5 per week.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASant furnished rooms, with board.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—$1.50 per day. Rooms, 50 cents; meals, 40 cents; per week, $5 to $7.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. Day board $4 per week. Single meals, 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND ONE or two pleasant furnished rooms and attendance, with genteel private family in desirable location, either South or North Division. Address fully, including terms, otherwise not noticed, T 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE COUNTRY FOR TWO CHILdren (girls) aged 14 and 4; must be healthy location. Address T 10, Tribune office, for four days.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CARriages, harnesses, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE W. H. Mortimer, consisting of three horses, one handsome 5-year-old bay Hambletonian road mare, can trot better than fifty, free from blemish, with long mane and tail and four black legs. She is very handsome, and a lady can drive her; also one black road horse, 6 years of age; very stylish and very fast, with a long mane and tail, and gentle and kind in every respect, and one good family or business brown horse. Either one of the horses will stand without tying; also a park phaeton, with pole and shafts, and a square box open buggy, and an elegant top buggy; been in wear but very little; two set single harness and one set double, and a good milch cow. To be sold together or separate at a great sacrifice. Apply to JOHN, the groom, at the barn in the rear of 302 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—2 HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF A gentleman leaving the city: a roan horse 7 years old, 16 hands high, can trot in 2:40; a black horse 15½ hands high; very stylish; is a good saddle horse; can be driven by a lady; a square-box open buggy; one set of single harness; buggy and harness used but very little; will be sold at a sacrifice for cash. Apply at barn, 830 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—12 HORSES, GOOD DRAFT AND business driving horses; to be sacrificed. In rear of 25 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY FAMILY HORSE; A very easy, pleasant driver. Apply at 947 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD HEAVY TEAM HORSES, cheap for cash. G. & W. GUTHRIE, corner Twenty-fourth and Butler-sts.

WANTED—A STRONG, SOUND HORSE, HARness, and light grocery or express-wagon, with top, in exchange for good clear lot at Englewood. Address T 22, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECONDhand piano warranted five years; price $125 to $250. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

$50—$75—$100—ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST improvements; unrivaled for sweetness, power, and durability. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

$150—$175—$200—ELEGANT PIANOS—GUARanteed to give entire satisfaction. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.—Ample facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise. Liberal advances and free insurance. Safety vaults for valuable goods.

TO EXCHANGE.

JOB PRINTING WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR lot at Washington Heights, or personal property. Address T 8, Tribune office.

PARTY WISHING TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS would like to exchange 640 acres pine timbered land, well located in Michigan, for stock of goods; would put in $2,000 cash. 88 East Washington-st., Room 2. HUTCHINSON BROS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND FIVE city lots in village of Ionia, Michigan, for stock of goods; will pay $1,000 cash. 88 East Washington-st., Room 2. O. D. ORVIS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE WEST BY A good stenographer, penman, and accountant, a young man of business experience and ability. Address P. O. Box 61, Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED railroad clerk, speaking several languages, in some down-town ticket office. Address T 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman from the country, age about 20 years, in a store or office; is a good penman; steady in habits, and can furnish good reference if wanted; will work cheap. Address T 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience in the retail trade, in a wholesale grocery house. Good references. Address T 5, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCENIC ARTist. Reference given if called for. Inquire of G. STEINER, 430 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AS cook in a hotel or restaurant. Satisfaction guaranteed. 39 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CONFECTIONER. Address H. G. KENEAGY, 146 State-st., Chicago.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman and general work about the house in a private family. Good references. T 28, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, no children, on a farm; both Swedes; or any other kind of work. Call at 268 South Water-st., Room 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR general housework in a small family, or dining-room work in a nice boarding-house. Please call for two days at 340 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family; has good reference. Please call at 149 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or general work. Can be seen at 500 Michigan-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; best of reference if required. Call or address 1245 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS to do general housework; good reference. Please call at 328 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework; can give first-class reference. Please call at 281 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer. 420 Wabash-av., in the O K Laundry.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENeral housework. References given if required. Call at 5 Bickerdike-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or to cook in the city. Call for two days at 1176 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; city or country. Call at 162 North Peoria-st. References.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small private family; best of references given. Please call at 988 Indiana-av., corner of Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in private family or do general housework. Call at 989 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls for general housework in nice private family. Call at 195 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl as cook, washer, and ironer. Call or address 114 West Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a private family, with reference. Call from 1 to 5 at 209 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Call at 335 Calumet-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a small private family, or would do second work; best of city reference given. Please call at 80 Egan-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN WOMan with a child; is competent to do any kind of work in boarding house, restaurant, or private family in city or country. Call or address 118 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COOK AND SECOND girl, thorough and competent; not afraid of work; can give very best of references. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR TO DO light housework by a young Norwegian girl. Inquire at 631 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, lately from Canada, as nurse or to do second work in a respectable private family. Apply for two days at 1839 South Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES IN WANT OF female help for general housework, washerwomen, children's nurses, or laundry, can be accommodated by calling or addressing Mrs. LIZZIE KINGLER, 759 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD, CAPABLE girls, not afraid of any reasonable amount of work, may be found at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clark.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LAWYERS—BY A young lady accustomed to copying legal documents; would like copying to do for lawyers. Address M, Box 416 city.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW MARBLE-FRONT house, 213 Ashland-av. Inquire at 211 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—ON WOOD-ST., NEW SWELLED-front brick house, 9 rooms, for less than $35. W. P. BRAZELTON, 96 Madison-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN BEST LOcality on South Side near the lake, to private family only. T 29, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, AT LOW FIGures to good tenants, a 10-room marble front; furnace and gas-fixtures. A 9-room brick, with gas-fixtures. Splendid 14-room brick; modern finish and improvements. CHAS. N. HALE, 158 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms at 14 Grant-st., first street south of North-av., four doors from Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, WATER IN KITCHEN, $8 per month, and several other rooms and a fine store, 104 West Randolph-st., $25; and 143 West Harrison-st., $10. Apply at 158 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE FURNISHED room; house all modern improvements; will be rented very low. 701½ Monroe-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50 TO $2.50 per week; convenient to business centre. No. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A LARGE MANUFACTORY BUILDING with power (or desirable either for large storage, commission, or mercantile houses); special attention of responsible parties engaged in any of the above pursuits is called to this large, well-located block on Canal-st., between Lake and Randolph, 80x150, and five stories high with basement; will furnish power as desired to responsible manufacturers for a term of years at very reasonable figures, or will fit it out as desired for any form of business whatever. Good bank vaults in the building. Your interests will be served by applying at once to C. C. LANDT, Room 3, 186 East Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITH STEAMpower, convenient to Fifth-av. and Washington-st. Address A. M. LESLIE, 183 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A VERY SMALL COTtage, or small flat, or three furnished rooms, without board, near Lincoln Park. Moderate price. Address T 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE EIGHT OR MORE rooms, within two miles of Post-Office. Give lowest rent to good tenant. T 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, furnished or part furnished; rent to be reasonable. W 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT, ACcessible, well situated, low priced. Would purchase on small payments. Who wants $100? Address T 7, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CENTRALLY LOCATED, FINELY-FURNISHED drug store for sale; long-established and paying. Bargain offered. Easy terms. Unusual chance. Address T 8, Tribune office.

CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD-PAYING LIQUOR store, with full stock on hand and license for 1877-'78; must be sold at once, as owner will leave the city. Apply at 164 Hastings-st., corner Laflin.

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FOR SALE—CHEAP—COFFEE AND LUNCH-ROOM 101 West Lake-st. Apply at 244 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY THE MANUFACTURER, A PARty with a few hundred dollars to take the agency of the oldest and best oil stove extant. Call at 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

$700 CASH THIS WEEK BUYS THE HALF INterest of retiring partner in first-class drug store eight years established, and doing a large prescription trade. Buyer will have whole control of business, other partner silent. Apply with the money at 1786 State-st., near Thirty-ninth. Best bargain in city.

$1,500 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF grocery and hardware store netting $3,000 same per annum. For particulars address BOWER BROS., Cazenovia, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSETENTS, CAMPING, HUNTING, and fishing tents, all sizes; tents for camp-meetings, children's tents, at Government Goods Depot, 86 [illegible]

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Union-Square Company. "Les Danicheffs." Messrs. Thorne, O'Neil, Stoddart, etc.; Mesdames Fanny Morant, Sara Jewett, Katharine Rogers, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Novelty, farce, and pantomime. Messrs. Pat Rooney, E. M. Hall, Maffitt, etc.; Mesdames Larkelle, Adah Richmond, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Summer-Night Festival by the Thomas Orchestra.

Base-Ball Park.
State and Twenty-third streets. Championship game between the Bostons and Chicagos at 3:45 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Members of this Commandery who have not yet filled out and returned "Question Cards" to Recorder, will please do so at once, and save us the labor and expense of again addressing you by mail. It is but a few moments work to comply with the requirements, and we urge you, in the interests of the Commandery, to answer the questions and mail the cards. Delay on the part of many of the members to promptly return these cards has caused uncertainty and inconvenience. By order of the E. C.
J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified to attend a Regular Communication of the Lodge, to be held at their hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., this (Wednesday) evening, July 18, at 7:30 o'clock. Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
By order of Chas. Heath Brenan, W. M.
CHAS. F. FOERSTER, Sec'y.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and generally weak. Mess pork closed 30@35c per brl lower, at $13.20@13.25 for August and $13.35 for September. Lard closed 17½c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.95@8.97½ for August and $9.02½@9.05 for September. Meats were easier, at 5c per lb for loose shoulders and 6¾@7c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and stronger, at 2¼@2½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was irregular. Wheat closed 1¾c lower, at $1.38 for July and $1.16½ for August. Corn closed ½@¾c higher, at 49½c for July and 43½c for August. Oats closed firmer, at 31½c for July and 28⅝c for August. Rye was quiet, at 64c cash and 55½c for August. Barley was nominal, at 85c asked for new No. 2, seller September. Hogs were fairly active and 5c higher early in the day, but closed quiet at Monday's prices. Sales were principally at $4.90@5.05. Cattle were quiet and 15@20c lower, with sales at $2.00@6.65. Sheep were firm at $3.00@5.00. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 290,322 bu wheat, 1,437,325 bu corn, 243,315 bu oats, 32,043 bu rye, and 110,399 bu barley. Total, 2,083,404 bu, being a decrease of 680,911 bu last week. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $105.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 94½. The desire of persons owning non-interest-bearing Treasury notes to convert them into 4 per cent promises-to-pay was the cause of this probably temporary depression.

Gen. Reneau, sent to Mexico with State dispatches from the United States Government, has returned with glowing impressions of the Diaz dynasty, and represents his as the best Government Mexico has known for twenty years. Diaz gives great promises of what he will do towards breaking up border-raids, and apparently is willing to do anything to secure recognition by the United States.

There can be no fault found with the recent order relative to office-holding and political management on the score of partiality. The prohibition strikes at the highest as well as the lowest, the Cabinet having decided that members of the National Republican Committee, who are likewise Federal officers, must resign one position or the other. Mr. McCormick, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, comes under the ban; and so does Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, and perhaps some others of the National Committee.

The Chicago *Times* supplies a column of indecent vilification as an argument to show that the practice of wholesale party removals by each new Administration began in the days of Washington, and was continued by all his successors. Epithets and vulgarity will not alter facts, nor will they deceive any one. Calling an opponent a disreputable, disorderly, and vulgar old beast, after the style of the papers printed for circulation in the slums of Julesburg, Cheyenne, or Deadwood, has lost force among civilized people as an argument.

It is now thought to be more than probable that the Roumanian army will not take an active part in the Bulgarian campaign, but will serve the double purpose of guarding against an invasion of Roumanian territory and covering up the line of the Danube, thereby protecting the Russian rear and base of supplies. There is also every reason to believe that Servia will maintain her present position of armed neutrality. If these reports are correct, two very troublesome questions will have been removed from the field of diplomacy, and Austria can find no pretext for intervention in this direction.

Mr. Storey, of the *Times*, still insists upon the annexation of America to Canada, which necessarily implies the subordination of the United States to the Crown of Great Britain in a provincial and dependent attitude. This is a new freak of Mollie Maguirism. The allegorical lying-down of the lion and the lamb together is not so sweet and beautiful a picture as this meek and lowly submission of the pretended organ of the Irish Home Rulers to the British greed of annexation. Can it be that Storey hopes he may be appointed Governor-General of the United States under the new dispensation?

It has long been evident that there is no limit to the ingenuity and enterprise of Chicago people in opening up new opportunities for money-making. The latest instance of this is the employment of the position of Grand Juror as an agency for blackmailing. According to all accounts, this new branch of industry originated in the last Grand Jury. There is some difference of opinion as to the progress it made and the revenue it yielded; but there is certainly hope for the enlargement of the field and the increase of the profits so long as the County Board is controlled by a corrupt Ring, and that Ring has the selection of the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, being an arbitrary and irresponsible institution, it will afford the *Chevaliers d'industrie* wide latitude in levying blackmail, as a Grand Jury never sits before which there are not presentments that have no other basis than private malice or business complications. It will not be amiss for the Criminal Court and the State's-Attorney to give this new commercial enterprise some of their attention; but the real remedy for this, as well as all other abuses growing out of the County Ring, will be the election of five honest Commissioners next fall, and five more of the same kind the year after. This rests with the people.

A great deal of unnecessary concern is manifested as to the effect upon our relations with Mexico of the proposed pursuit of bandits across the border. President Diaz is understood not to share personally in this feeling, though compelled by force of popular sentiment to enter a mild protest against any invasion of Mexican territory by the United States. He is very confident of his ability to so protect the Texas frontier from Greaser incursions as to remove all necessity for carrying out the instructions to Gen. Ord, and it is believed that the marauders themselves will take good care to keep clear of the districts in which United States troops are located.

Our special cable dispatch this morning gives a very interesting and circumstantia account of the brilliant victory achieved by the Russians in the capture of Nikopolis. So quiet and rapid was the advance that the Turks had their first notice of it in the attack itself, and the Russians appear to have conducted their movements with a degree of bravery and spirit such as has not been equaled heretofore in the war. They succeeded in capturing 6,500 prisoners, among whom were two Pashas, Achmed and Hassan, besides two Turkish gunboats. The affair is by all odds the most important of the campaign thus far, and an advantage has been gained by the Russians which will cost the Turks dearly to overcome.

A decision of some importance to bankers has recently been rendered at New Orleans, where the American Express Company recovered from the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana the sum of $12,500 as charges on money-packages which had been undervalued by the bank when shipped. The bank contended that it had the right to put any valuation it chose on its packages, no matter what amount of money they contained. But it was held that a true statement of the contents of money-packages is required, and that the Express Company is entitled to full compensation according to the rates of carrying money, which are regulated in proportion to the amount shipped and the risk taken.

The officials of Howard County, Iowa, are gravely perplexed. Frank Kyte, the County Treasurer, absconded, taking with him various sums, and the combination of the safe, supposed to contain $20,000. Promptly comes the safe dealer, who says he has not been paid yet, and refuses to open the door until the amount of $1,300 has been paid. The officials are not sure of the contents, and as the safe was purchased on trial, they are not prepared to say whether it suits or not until they they are sure that the coveted twenty thousand good and lawful dollars of the realm are within. Safe man says if it doesn't please them he will take it off their hands just as it is, and the distracted guardians are afraid to pay the amount due or let the safe go.

To strike squarely at the root of the evil of intemperance appears to be the object of the New York Excise Board. Acting under the provision of the law restricting the sale of liquor to inns, the Commissioners have determined to compel all houses securing licenses to provide accommodations for sleeping on their premises, though they do not by any means propose to license every house proving compliance with the statute. They assume that not a little depends on the repute of the tavern, and consequently they peremptorily refuse all applications for licenses from corner grogshops and low tippling-houses. Delmonico finds it necessary to provide beds for all his houses, though his down-town places close at 8 o'clock in the evening and his up-town establishment at 12:30 a. m.

Master Thomas Kelly, described in the dispatches as "a lad of 15," with a father under life sentence for murder, has leaped into sudden fame by confessing a crime which for deliberate cussedness is almost without parallel. Saturday night a heavy train on a bridge of the Long Island Railroad ran into an obstruction which proved to be a bar of iron placed across the track and fastened to a log of wood. Master Kelly, when arrested, frankly admitted that the obstacle had not effectually done its work. He and three others had contrived it for the purpose of wrecking the train that they might rob the dead and wounded, which they had established by mathematical calculation would amount to about twenty. Unfortunately for the science of computation the scheme miscarried, and Master Kelly bids fair to be gathered temporarily to his father.

A correspondent, claiming to be an impartial man, and to have exceptional facilities for observation, denies emphatically the stories of Russian barbarity towards Turkish families found in abandoned cities. The denial is altogether unnecessary. All the tales of Russian attrocities have come from Turkish sources, and have not borne that impress of inherent truth that people rejoice in when anything especially horrible is presented for their contemplation. Whatever atrocities have been committed in Bulgaria have undoubtedly been the work of the Bulgarians themselves, out of revenge for the horrors to which they have been subjected at the hands of their Turkish rulers, time out of mind. The butchery of non-combatants, prisoners, or women and children, is no part of the Russian plan of warfare; on the contrary, it will probably be found that the Russian military authorities are sincere in their desire to mitigate as far as possible the calamities of war among the inhabitants of the territory their troops have occupied.

A desperate state of affairs prevails at Martinsburg, Va. The striking Baltimore & Ohio firemen and brakemen have gathered in force, and have announced a determination, so far well backed up, to bring the Company to terms or stop all business. A small force of seventy-five militia undertook to break the blockade by starting some of the trains, when the rioters uncoupled some of the cars, and, when ordered off, fired upon the soldiers, wounding one. The fire was returned, and one rioter was instantly killed and several injured. Seventy freight-trains, composed of 1,200 cars, are detained at Martinsburg, and the strikers, numbering with their friends about 1,000, are parading the streets and threatening death to any engineer who pulls a train out. The entire military and constabulary force of the State should be called out, if necessary, to disperse the riotous strikers, and prevent the success of the violent and unlawful methods they have employed to carry their point in the matter of wages.

WHAT REFORMS THE PRESIDENT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The reform of the Civil Service in the United States is a business of the most difficult character. Opposed to it is nearly fifty years' unbroken practice of the spoils system, and opposed to it are all the hopes, memories, and traditions of the politicians. Involved in the reform is the improvement of the character and qualifications of the men who will hereafter be Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the election of men to those places because of their intellectual ability and business qualities instead of an election through the operations of party machinery and the bargain and sale of offices. There is no law of Congress which contemplates or provides for the reform of the Civil Service, and as such reform strips the members of both Houses of Congress of the political patronage of the country, the members of Congress may be said to be wholly opposed to any legislation to expedite that reform, or to aid the President in any measure looking to that end.

President Hayes has undertaken to reform the public service so far as he may do so consistently with law. Beyond that he cannot go. The greater abuses of the Civil Service are: 1. The multiplicity of offices, and the unnecessary number of subordinates pensioned for party purposes on the public. 2. The personal unfitness and official incompetency of a large part of the force. 3. The close identity of the official servants of the Government with the machinery of party politics. These three abuses, to which the public service owes much of its corruption, expensiveness, and inefficiency, are only to a limited extent within the President's control; but to the extent of his power, within the brief time he has been in office, he has done much in all these particulars, and will continue to carry out that policy. In the first place, he has reduced the number of the Government employes as far as he had authority to do so. Nearly one thousand persons have been discharged at Washington City alone, and he has now under investigation the propriety of abolishing some other branches of the service which are costly, and whose operations have been both irregular and irresponsible. In like manner he directed a revision of the pay-roll in the New York Custom-House, reducing the force 20 per cent, consolidating various offices, and suspending others until such time as they may be abolished. Like investigations into the operating machinery of other Custom-Houses in the country are in progress, and unless Congress, alarmed at the reduction of local patronage, shall interfere, he will cause a like reduction of salaries and feed offices in all these Custom-Houses and Revenue offices. No man could have done more than the President has done and is doing in the way of reducing the number of public offices and salaried employes.

In the matter of the second abuse he has been no less industrious and determined. The integrity and capacity of a subordinate in office is a matter of concern not only to the public but to the individual. Had Tilden, or even Blaine, been elected President, the question of fitness and competency would have been summarily disposed of by the wholesale removal of those in office, and the appointment of the same number of partisans on the other side,—partisans selected not because of their fitness or integrity, but because of their "services" to the party or to some man conspicuous in the party. The President has struck a severe blow at the spoils system by refusing to make any such general change; he has confined his appointments mainly to filling vacancies happening because of the expiration of the term of the incumbents, and in these cases he has repeatedly recommissioned the man in office. He grossly violated the traditions and laws of machine politics and of the spoils system by appointing a Democrat to his Cabinet, and to a Department having 30,000 subordinates, most of them removable at the pleasure of the Cabinet officer. Since the days of Monroe, during the "era of good feeling," no such proceeding as the appointment of a Cabinet officer of the adverse party, and from considerations of the public service, has taken place. He has broken up the system of general removals for party sake. He has removed men only for causes affecting the public interest, and has in like manner made his appointments to promote the public interests and the general welfare of the country. As incidental to, if not a part of, the reform of this evil, he has laid hands on carpet-bagism at the South, improving the public service in the character of the men appointed, and in breaking up the wide-spread corruption, and inefficiency, and costliness of the service in those States.

The third abuse of the Civil Service to the reform of which the President has addressed himself is in the separation of the Civil Service from the control and management of the party politics of the country. When men are appointed Collectors, Gaugers, Postmasters, clerks, and messengers in the public service, it is no part of their official functions to manage and control nominating conventions or caucuses, nor are the subordinates of such offices to be ordered to attend caucuses or conventions to elect delegates representing the opinions or wishes of their chief officer. Party services, or services at caucuses or conventions to nominate men for Congress, or the Legislature, or any other office, are no longer recommendations, either for appointment or retention in office, and consequently officeholders are under no obligation, expressed or implied, moral or legal, to devote their money or their own or the public time to any such business. The interference and control of Federal officers in politics, and especially in the management of caucuses and conventions, is notorious, and has done much to demoralize the public service. Fitness, honesty, and capacity have all been subordinated to the labor of these men in packing conventions. All this the President has broken up, and had he done nothing else he would have won the gratitude of the country.

Those papers, Republican and Democratic, which sneer at Civil-Service Reform, which profess a desire to have such reform, but persistently deny that the President has done anything in that respect, which are forever seeking to belittle all his efforts, and denouncing him and his reform as a sham and a fraud, take this course because they are wedded to the spoils system, and have all their own hopes centered in its restoration. They have no understanding of politics save in turning one set of men out of office and putting another in. Strike out the spoils, and their knowledge of politics or principles of government is lost.

Should the President be able, despite the opposition of Congress and the deep-rooted devotion of both parties to the spoils system, to maintain his reforms and be able to reduce offices and expenses, improve the character of the public servants, and permanently separate politics and office-holding, he will have reformed the greater abuses of the system, and will have brought the American system somewhat near that of England, which was once as corrupt and inefficient, and from the same causes as our own.

THE BULGARIAN REVENGE.

Now that the Russians are across the Danube and in occupation of a considerable part of Bulgaria, we must naturally expect to hear not only of great battles, accompanied with fearful slaughter, but also of dreadful outrages and massacres. The Russian army is bent upon a war of subjugation or extermination, and it will not conduct that war with kid gloves on. It is fighting a cruel, merciless horde of Asiatics who are as bloodthirsty now as they were three hundred years ago, when they poured over into Europe. The Turks, with their destiny staring them in the face, and with the assurances of their Prophet, that for every seven men, women, and children slaughtered, one of the faithful earns the bowers of Paradise and the embraces of the houris, will slaughter indiscriminately. The Cossacks, Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians, and Tartar hordes make war now in the same barbarous way that they did centuries ago. There is another agency of destruction still more to be dreaded than all of these combined. The Bulgarians themselves, who are being organized into legions as fast as the Russians advance, will now take the revenge of centuries of cruelty and oppression upon their pitiless taskmasters. The Turks have ruled the Bulgarians not as subjects of the National Government, but as a servile race. To all intents and purposes the Bulgarians have been the slaves of the Turks as fully as the Africans in the South were slaves before the War. They have always been treated as an inferior race in a condition of bondage. They had no Government to appeal to for protection, for they were ruled by the brute force of a foreign enemy. That enemy allowed them no voice in making the laws,—no representation, no rights of any kind. It taxed them inordinately, robbed them of their crops and stock, doomed them to labor without compensation, ground them down into the very dust with its cruel exactions, and, when remonstrance was made, the tyrants massacred the men, ravished the women, sold the children into slavery, burned their villages, and plundered their property. For centuries the Bulgarians have suffered this horrible cruelty, until at last they were so crushed and cowed that they lost all power of resistance, and were degraded into the worst species of slavery. They became cowards through years of oppression, torture, and slaughter, with no hope of relief, with no friends to appeal to for aid, with the absolute certainty that even a look of protest would be followed by torture or death. No ray of hope appeared to them until last summer, when Servia declared war. Then they arose in rebellion, but it was summarily stamped out with the most horrible and needless butchery of men, women, and children ever known in the world's history. Now Russia, their powerful champion, is in their own territory for their deliverance. They know that this war means either Russian defeat or Turkish extermination. When Roumania became free, the Turk was driven out. When Servia became free, the Turk was driven over the Danube. If Bulgaria becomes free, no Turk will remain north of the Balkans. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. The Bulgarians, therefore, are actuated with a double ambition, first, to assist the Russians in emancipating themselves from Turkish thralldrom, and, second, to revenge themselves for the horrible cruelties, tortures, and massacres that have been practiced upon them. That revenge will be complete. The Bulgarians will never be satisfied until the last Turk is either killed or driven over the Balkans. If the war ends with Russian success, no Turks will be left in that country which they have ravaged and desolated so long. It is inevitable, therefore, that the news from the war for the rest of this summer must come burdened with sickening recitals of massacre and butchery, not only as the direct outcome of a ferocious war, but also as the natural result of the emancipation of a nation of slaves taking fearful revenge for thousands of murdered men, tortured women, and stolen children; for villages burned and homes despoiled; for centuries of the most cruel wrongs ever practiced upon a conquered people.

THE LIBERIA FOLLY.

With the impulsiveness and thoughtlessness characteristic of their race, the negroes of South Carolina are suddenly seized with a mania for emigrating to Liberia, and are holding large public meetings in Charleston and elsewhere in the State, under the auspices of certain demagogues and speculators, to work up the Liberia fever. Emigration agencies have been established, and even the colored churches are taking an active interest and help to increase the excitement. This sudden and very remarkable frenzy seems originally to have grown out of political disappointments which the speculators were shrewd enough to seize and turn to their advantage. They have literally stuffed their credulous dupes with the most marvelous stories of the productiveness of Liberia, the easy avenues to wealth, and the opportunities for social and political promotion in that wonderful region. They have promised them wealth almost without work, held out the flattering inducements that they can easily become lords and ladies, and a possibility that they may even rise to high positions in State, and perhaps become Kings and Queens. Liberia has been set before them as a land teeming with cotton, rice, and fruits, an El Dorado of gold and silver, and the Promised Land where the black race is to accomplish the destiny marked out for it in the progress of civilization, and they are now all crazy to go. When we remember the credulousness of intelligent white people, the manner in which they swallowed the glowing accounts of cunning speculators and rushed to California, Pike's Peak, and other fabulous bonanzas of wealth, the frantic desire of the more ignorant race to rush to Liberia is not to be wondered at. The more intelligent of the negroes are not so easily humbugged, and take these stories at a discount, but there is considerable doubt whether they can allay the excitement of the ignorant. The difficulty of procuring passage money may deter some from going, but the great majority will probably have to learn from bitter experience that Liberia is not a land flowing with milk and honey, and that it is the height of foolishness for them to leave a country where they are comfortable and where they are needed, for an unknown land, upon the empty promises of speculators.

As we have already intimated, the origin of this sudden exodus is to be found in political discontents and disappointments. Their defeat in the last election, their loss of offices, and the decrease of their political power and influence, seem to have inspired the leaders to adopt this foolish and reckless scheme as a sort of revenge against the Southern whites. The absurdity of such a step, leaving out of the question the certain misery that must result from it, is so apparent that it hardly needs mention. It would have been just as consistent for the white Republicans of the North, after the defeats of 1874, to have emigrated in a body to South America as for the black Republicans of the South to pack up and go to Liberia because they have been defeated. The colored men of the South are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the same rights and responsible for the same duties as the whites. Their preëminent duty is to remain in the country, to help develop its productiveness and increase its wealth, and to perform all their duties as citizens. The chief necessity of the negro is education. Instead of plunging into reckless schemes of emigration to Africa, where many of their brethren who have preceded them have already relapsed into barbarism and Fetish worship, it is their duty to educate themselves and their children, that they may exercise their duties as citizens more clearly and intelligently. The principal essential to their happiness and prosperity, the road to wealth, and the way to command the respect and recognition of the whites, is to educate themselves. If the negroes would exert themselves as zealously and resolutely to obtain an education as they are now doing at the instigation of speculators and demagogues to rush to Liberia, the next generation of negroes would be a power in the South. In their present furious excitement, however, it is evident that no arguments as to the future will have weight with them. What is most needed is, that some of the leaders of the blacks in whom they have confidence should set before them the real condition of Liberia, and the inevitable certainty that emigration must involve misery, disappointment, loss of money and opportunities, and ultimate relapse into barbarism.

THE HEALTH-COMMISSIONER AND THE MAYOR.

We strove to be particularly lenient with Commissioner DeWolf the other day, when he first ventilated his second-handed, absurd, and exploded theories about Chicago stenches. DeWolf is young as a Health-Commissioner, and we took pity on his immature condition. We pointed out his errors patiently, as we had already pointed out the same errors to his predecessors, but forbore to hurt his feelings. But if DeWolf insists upon being written down an ass, it certainly isn't our fault. If he allows the reporters to cajole or bully him into talking, and then reiterates his silly stuff and nonsense, he can scarcely claim exemption from frank characterization as an ignoramus. He seems to be particularly desirous of defending the rendering establishments, and so insists that it is the South Fork of the South Branch that makes the smell. When asked why the South Fork spreads its pestilence in a sporadic fashion and only at night, he first answered that it is because "the night air is denser, and the gases do not rise and float away in the upper atmosphere as they do in the daytime"; his second answer was that he didn't know. The first answer makes the second clearly the true one. DeWolf doesn't know. He will never be able to find out. He admits the question has puzzled the chemists he has talked with. His own scientific information is evidently limited and of an uncertain character. The fact is that, either through ignorance or a desire to protect the rendering establishments, he has been betrayed into an absurdity, and, instead of seeking to explain it away, he should simply abandon it and devote himself to the true cause of the noxious odors. We do not propose to go over the whole ground again for the benefit of Mayor Heath's Health Commissioner. It has been demonstrated over and over again, and fully explained in the columns of The Tribune, that the night stench which infests Chicago comes from the rendering establishments, and from nothing else. Some years ago, before this had been definitely ascertained, and before there were any prosecutions of the owners for the nuisance, the gases were discharged in the air at the close of the working day, and then the stench was diffused about 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. Since the rendering people know themselves to be in danger of prosecution, they have taken to the practice of letting off the gases during the night. Now, it is the business of Commissioner DeWolf to stop this; if he fails, Mayor Heath had better find a Health Commissioner who can and will do it.

The fact is that Mayor Heath is more responsible to the community than DeWolf. The former has been in the city service long enough to be entirely familiar with the historical and scientific phases of Chicago stenches, and when he finds a Health Commissioner making the same errors that were made several years ago, he should exercise the Mayor's power under the present charter to put some more expert person in that office. It is the duty of the Mayor, under the circumstances, to instruct his Health Commissioner to give his attention to the rendering establishments, and to employ his energies and those of his assistants to the apprehension of those who permit the foul gases to be blown off into the chimneys. More than this, Mayor Heath should order a detail of policemen to make a business of watching these rendering establishments at night, and reporting every instance where the gases are blown off into the chimneys instead of being deodorized and run off through sewers or underground. If this course be pursued, either the stench will cease altogether, so there will be *prima facie* evidence that the Health Officers and the police are not doing their duty honestly; in the former case Chicago will be protected, and in the latter it will be the duty of the Mayor to make such changes in the force as will secure faithfulness and efficiency. The rendering establishments, for reasons already abundantly explained, will not deodorize unless forced to, and nothing but constant watching and occasional prosecution when proof can be obtained will hold them down to their duty. The difficulty about making out a case against the offending establishments is exaggerated. It is not a difficult matter to prove that the discharge of the noxious gases into the chimneys generates the stinks. The absence of apparatus for carrying them off is *prima facie* evidence of the nuisance, and the failure to use such apparatus can be proved by constant and honest watching by official agents of the city in the way we have suggested. It is time for Mayor Heath to give his personal attention to this matter; for, if there is any further occasion for complaint, he is the one who will be held responsible. As to his Health Commissioner, he can either dismiss him, or suppress his ridiculous babble about ditches, and forks, and slips, and stagnant pools, about which the people have heard altogether enough. The stench comes from the rendering establishments; it can be stopped and *must* be stopped.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

We print elsewhere this morning the address made by ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins at the opening of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, of which he has been chosen President. We give it space for two reasons,—first, because it contains some thoughts which cannot be too frequently impressed upon a people which are intrusted with self-government; and, secondly, because its tone and the manner in which it was received will tend to allay any popular apprehension there may be at the North of a purpose in Georgia to antagonize the principles contained in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. When contrasted with the apprehensions expressed by Senator Blaine in his Fourth-of-July oration, Gov. Jenkins' remarks are reassuring. It does not appear from his speech that the purpose of the Convention is simply to drop out of the Georgia Constitution the patriotic sentiment of eternal allegiance to the United States Government, but rather to provide protection against the squandering of public moneys on private enterprises, for which the present Constitution, adopted by the carpet-baggers, furnishes such abundant opportunity. It may be that the new Constitution will not contain any reference to the Rebellion, nor any pledges never to rebel again; pledges of this kind would probably not be regarded as very binding if the people of Georgia should ever desire to rebel again, and the absence of such pledges will be largely atoned for by the formation of such organic law for the State as will be in strict harmony with the Constitution of the United States and secure equal rights to all men. This will be more practical than any pledges or patriotic utterances that could be incorporated in it. It is scarcely to be doubted that Gov. Jenkins, like most Georgians, is strongly imbued with the fallacy of State-Sovereignty, but he did not force it into prominence on this occasion; his reference to a "reserved sovereignty" is scarcely surprising at a time when Georgia is engaged in exercising the sovereign function of framing a Constitution for its local Government. The qualification conveyed by the term "reserved" in connection with his other remarks, indeed, implies a full recognition of the limitations imposed by the higher sovereignty of the General Government.

The most valuable portions of the address are those which warn the Convention that a Constitution should be framed which shall treat the interests of the State as paramount to local considerations; which shall embody the general principles of Government; which shall protect the public funds from the plunder in which officials reveled under the present Constitution; which shall provide a system of free public schools adequate to the instruction of all citizens in primary education; and which shall guarantee the blacks the equal rights they enjoy in their new and elevated condition. All these things were distinctly demanded by Gov. Jenkins, and the applause with which their suggestion was received indicates that the Convention is in harmony with the liberal views he expressed. His utterances on the subjects of education and race-relations cannot fairly be criticised, except where there may be a captious disposition to resent his advice that Georgia shall not rely upon Northern institutions for the higher education of its youth. It would not be unnatural for a Northern man to say the same things with reference to a reliance on Southern colleges for the higher education of the youth of Maine or Illinois. But all intelligent persons will admire his position that it is the duty of the State to bring education within the reach of the masses in order to enable them to discharge the functions of citizenship properly. This is almost a new sentiment in the South, and bespeaks progress in the right direction; and it is a hopeful sign that, when Gov. Jenkins insisted upon the establishment of a thorough public school system as rapidly as the depressed condition of the State finances will permit, the sentiment was received with applause. The same was true of his expressed desire that there should not only be no class legislation nor discrimination against the blacks, but such treatment as will convince the negroes that "those who once occupied a different relation to them fully recognize the change that has elevated their civil status, and are in truth their best friends." This, as an expression of the President of the Convention and indorsed by the Convention itself, contains a promise of the voluntary obliteration of the color-line in politics by the native whites of Georgia, and inspires a confidence that the new Constitution will be in keeping with this excellent purpose.

The following table shows the total stock and bonds in Western railroads, with the amount paid last year—1876—on the stock and also on the bonds:

	Total stock.	*Paying.*
Michigan	$ 55,638,171	$ 1,218,935
Indiana	89,622,267	4,188,150
Illinois	220,137,041	98,215,514
Wisconsin	52,796,744	12,274,483
Minnesota	39,508,529	2,064,977
Iowa	58,304,151	22,748,200
Missouri	122,640,991	None.
Kansas	33,730,937	None.
Colorado	17,989,300	None.
Nebraska	3,954,800	None.
Dakota	11,500,000	None.
Total	$705,828,931	$140,610,259
	Bonds.	*Paying.*
Michigan	$ 83,236,008	$ 71,766,198
Indiana	100,029,041	38,844,800
Illinois	184,137,025	113,583,075
Wisconsin	60,698,677	36,063,500
Minnesota	45,728,850	20,329,600
Iowa	47,795,900	16,572,000
Missouri	108,210,000	58,457,000
Kansas	56,954,000	20,385,000
Colorado	12,615,500	12,650,500
Nebraska	14,841,948	None.
Dakota	1,200,000	None.
Total	$715,388,149	$393,642,273

From the above table it will be seen that interest was paid only on two-fifths of the Illinois railroad stock; how much interest was paid is not stated. In Indiana not one-fortieth part of the stock paid any interest, and only a third of the bonds. They all make a bad showing.

A vacancy having occurred on the State Board of Equalization for the South District of Chicago, by reason of the declination of Mr. Morgan, the Governor has appointed Mr. James P. Root to fill it. This gentleman, accepting the appointment, wrote the following characteristic letter:

The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom—Dear Sir: Your communication of the 13th inst., inclosing my commission as a member of the Board of Equalization, is received, which office I hereby accept.

I have no pledges to make except such as are prescribed in the oath of office required by the Constitution, which is that "I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office according to my best ability." I can promise nothing more. The Constitution of this State requires nothing more, and the Constitution expressly provides that, "And no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification." In view of this provision of the Constitution, I accept the office, reserving to myself all political privileges and rights embraced in the foregoing provision.

I desire to express my gratitude for the confidence reposed in me by your Excellency as expressed in your commission, and if I merit it the people of my district and the people of this State will concur in the judgment of your Excellency.
Yours respectfully, James P. Root.

The expression in the above letter, "I have no pledges to make except such as are prescribed in the oath of office required by the Constitution," would lead one to infer that the Governor had tried to exact some promise from Mr. Root in regard to the discharge of his duty or something else. It is reported that the Governor is regarded as a candidate for Senator two or three years from now. We do not believe that he sought to commit Mr. Root to his support for that office as a condition of his appointment, and as it is rather too soon to be laying wires for his re-election as Governor, one is at a loss to imagine what it was that Mr. Root refused to pledge himself to do. Whatever it was, he has refused to tie himself up as a condition precedent to his appointment, but "reserves to himself all political privileges and rights embraced in the oath of office." Mr. Root is a very competent man for the important office to which he has been chosen by the Governor, and his selection will give entire satisfaction to this county.

Mr. Adam Craig, in his letter to The Tribune yesterday, among other things, said:

In another way we should like to see a reduction. Newspapers (several of them have been reduced from 5 to 3 cents in New York) in Chicago, though printers' wages have been reduced considerably of late, still maintain their price. Why is it that such reductions operate only in one direction?

Every printer with a thimbleful of sense knows that the main reliance of daily newspapers is their advertisements, and that the hard times have dried up that resource very seriously. If the large morning newspapers should reduce their subscription rates, they must at the same time cut down the size of their sheet to correspond with the reduction in price. By so doing the public would of course receive proportionally less news of all kinds. A part of the printers and proof-readers, reporters and editors, would have to be discharged. How such a policy would help printers is difficult to see; and if the reader got a cheaper paper it would be because it was smaller, and contained less reading-matter, less telegraphic news, less local news, and fewer editorials. There are now printed in Chicago daily papers of all sizes and prices, from a half-sheet, with a few stickfuls of news, for a cent, to a great double seven-column, eight-page sheet, with the news of the whole world in ample detail, for four cents a copy by the week, or a nickel for a single copy. The reading public pay their money and they take their choice. As to the New York morning quartos, it was only the two smaller *six-column* sheets, the *World* and *Herald*, that have reduced their prices. They formerly supplied their carriers, newsdealers, and newsboys at $3 per 100 sheets; they now charge them $2.50 per 100; but as the *World* and the *Herald* are 25 per cent smaller sheets than the New York *Times* or *Tribune*, they are able to undersell them 50 cents on the 100 sheets, as they save most on the difference on white paper, to say nothing of composition, proof-reading, reporting, and editing.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 17.—The two great nuisances existing now in Chicago are, first, the smells of the North Branch and rendering establishments, and second, the blowing of steam whistles. The first is in a fair way of being abated in course of time, and the second may now be stopped at once. I inclose a copy of an ordinance lately passed by the Council, and I have the assurance of Mayor Heath it will be enforced. Will you not do the public the favor of publishing this ordinance and give them the powerful aid of your journal to secure its strict and prompt enforcement? As it is, the well are distracted and the sick and dying tortured.
G. F. R.

We omit the ordinance as unnecessary. It has been published repeatedly. The steam-whistles can only be blown on the river as a signal to the bridge, or as a precaution against collision. This is greatly abused, and the policemen on the bridges should make a report of every violation of the law. It seems to us also that the ordinance might be amended so as to require all steamboats entering the river after 10 o'clock at night, and all vessels drawn by tugs, to tie up in the river east of Rush-street bridge between 10 p. m. and daylight. The most protracted shrieking of whistles is at night time.

A week ago very many members of the Board of Trade of this city were swearing by Prof. Tice. Now they are swearing *at* him. They invested their money in expectation of bad weather, with "f. b. rt," and now have lost it. What a change! One short week ago elevated to the dignity of a god. Now, "none so poor to do him reverence."

PERSONAL.

The Exeter Town Council in England, we learn from *Nature*, has decided to postpone the purchase of their town gas-works "on account of the success of the electric light, and the probability of its superseding gas."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has convicted Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard of plagiarizing a portion of his article on De Quincey, in the last number of *Appletons' Journal*, from Page's "Life and Writings of De Quincey."

We beg the indulgence of Mr. Richard Grant White and other jurists for saying in yesterday's issue that the husband of Mrs. Hungerford "sloped" with Lady Ernest Temple. The word was written "eloped." Either expression conveys the idea, but The Tribune has no desire to shock the grammarians of the East by a resort to vulgarisms of any description.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* remarks that Milton had an extensive and minute knowledge of geography. In "Paradise Lost," x. 696, he speaks of "Norumbega," which puzzled the commentators till Whittier called attention to the fact that it was the Indian name of Bangor, Me. It is found upon a map of Maine published early in the seventeenth century. The local orthography is now "Norombega."

A person in New York named Clarke insulted a mother and her three daughters by pursuing them to the door of their dwelling, and then had the monumental impudence to have the head of the family arrested for making threats. The Justice before whom the case was tried with good sense advised the defendant to lay a horsewhip over the shoulders of plaintiff if the latter should ever in the future be obnoxious.

Mr. Redfield writes from Washington that Secretary Sherman regards the new 4-per-cent loan as a large affair. He said recently in conversation that he did not care much what the newspapers might say about him personally, but he particularly requested that they desist from saying anything against the new loan. He complained of the opposition he encountered from the holders of the 6 per cents, but still hoped to see the day when the whole Government debt would bear only 4 per cent interest.

Mr. Gladstone contradicts the report that he is in receipt of the pension of £2,000 allotted ex-Ministers by law after three years' service, but rarely accepted in practice. Mr. Gladstone inherited $500,000 from his father, and his wife was an heiress. Ten years ago he was embarrassed by losses, but has recouped them since. British practice, which is pretty rigid in this respect, makes an exception on behalf of the Lord Chancellor, who is given £5,000 per annum for life, however brief his term of service.

Mr. Henry James, Jr., writes in the *Galaxy*: "Miss Austen and Sir Walter Scott, Dickens and Thackeray, Hawthorne and George Eliot have all represented young people in love with each other; but no one of them has, to the best of my recollection, described anything that can be called a passion,—put it into motion before us, and shown us its various paces. To say this is to say at the same time that these writers have spared us much that we consider disagreeable, and that George Sand has not spared us; but it is to say furthermore that few persons would resort to English prose fiction for any information concerning the ardent forces of the heart,—for any ideas upon them."

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

Alarming Disorder Prevailing at Martinsburg, W. Va..

Great Strike of the Firemen and Brakemen of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Over Twelve Hundred Freight Cars Detained by the Rioters.

The Military, Attacked by the Mob, Kills One of the Assailants.

Full Possession Accorded to the Strikers by the Last Advices.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The strikers threw a freight-train from the Baltimore & Ohio track early this morning, damaging the engine and some cars, and injuring the engineer and fireman.

There is some excitement here over an attack of the strikers upon the military at Martinsburg, and the reported shooting of one of the strikers.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17.—The Governor has ordered the Matthews Guards, of this city, to Martinsburg, to help quell the riot at that point. They leave to-day.

No freight trains have left Baltimore to-day, and probably will not move until the blockade at Martinsburg is removed. The strike is said to be confined to firemen and brakemen in Baltimore and at Martinsburg. While quiet prevails in the city, the wildest rumors are afloat of a general strike this afternoon.

From Martinsburg the latest dispatches state that the strikers have absolute control of everything. Passenger trains are not molested, and are running on time east and west.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 17.—Col. Faulkner, with seventy-five men of the Berkley Light Infantry Guards, arrived with loaded muskets, and took charge of one of the west-bound freight trains that had been detained by the strikers here, and placing his men on board of the train attempted to move it on its way west. The strikers and their friends had gathered in strong force, not less than 400 of them being on the scene. They were armed with every conceivable weapon, and, as the train was about to start, they rushed upon it and uncoupled the cars. Col. Faulkner called upon them to disperse, and ordered them back, but these orders were met with jeers and threats. The Colonel then threatened that he would order the soldiers to fire on them if they did not immediately desist. Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when a fusillade of small arms was opened on the soldiers by the rioters. One of the soldiers was wounded by a pistol-shot, and the commanding officer immediately gave the order to his men to return the fire. The soldiers obeyed the order, and the fire was returned and one of the rioters killed outright. Others were supposed to be wounded, as several were seen to be carried off the ground by their comrades. This firing caused a scene of the wildest confusion, and several times the mob charged on the train, but the military had reloaded and stood firm, and the rioters were repulsed.

The rioters still are firm and determined, and the presence of the military only serves to further exasperate them. The town is wild with excitement, and the strikers and their friends, numbering at this time fully 1,000 men, are marching about bidding defiance to the military and authorities. Some seventy-five or eighty engines are congregated here, and none are allowed to depart.

A committee from the striking firemen have notified the engineers that in case any engineer shall attempt to take a train out of town he will be immediately shot.

At noon a cattle-train bound for Baltimore attempted to start, whereupon the rioters flocked on board, and with drawn revolvers placed at the heads of the engineer and fireman compelled them to run the train into the stock-yards, where the cattle were unloaded.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—The situation along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to-night is as follows: Between this city and Martinsburg there is no disturbance. At Martinsburg the strikers have absolute control, and refuse to allow any freight-trains to move from Martinsburg. The strike has extended west to Wheeling, on the main stem, and also on the Parkersburg Branch, numbering a total of 500 men. At Grafton, violence was attempted, but was promptly checked by the civil authorities.

At Keyser, the new men were forced from the trains by the strikers, who threatened to shoot any one attempting to move them.

At Martinsburg, seventy trains, consisting of about 1,200 freight cars, loaded, of which two-thirds are bound East and one-third West, are held by the strikers. Between 500 and 600 head of cattle were on an Eastward-bound train, a large portion of which have been turned into the stock yards or adjacent pastures. Many of the cars are laden with grain.

Gov. Matthews is now at Grafton with the Matthews Guard, numbering sixty men.

GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 17.—Ten operatives of the Galena Woolen Mill struck this morning, in consequence of an order issued by the Company compelling the men to work an extra day during the week, for which overtime they were to be paid at the regular rates. The men demanded double pay, which terms the Company refused to accede to. New hands were at once engaged to fill the places of the strikers. The mill is just now pressed with orders, necessitating extra labor on the part of the operatives.

RAILROADS.

A NEW ROUTE TO TEXAS.

At the time the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad established an office in this city THE TRIBUNE jocosely remarked that the other St. Louis roads, if they meant to do any business and get out of the hands of Receivers, would have to remove their offices to Chicago. What was said in jest at that time has now become a reality, and the St. Louis roads are establishing offices here one after another. About a month ago the Missouri Pacific Railroad opened an office here under the Sherman House, and to-day the most important of the St. Louis roads—the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern—will begin to do business here in an office of its own. Mr. E. A. Ford, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of this road, has been in the city for several days past to find a suitable location, and has succeeded in securing an excellent place at the northwest corner of Washington and Clark streets. The office is at present used by the Erie & Chicago Road, and, in order to provide room for both lines, Mr. Ford has bought out the cigar-store in the rear, and the partition will be removed to-day. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad competes with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas for the Texas business, and claims to have the shortest route by more than 100 miles. But as most of that business is now going via Chicago, there was no alternative left for it except to establish itself in this city and compete for the business at this point.

A meeting of the representatives of the various lines comprising the new route to Texas via the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening to complete arrangements for a new Texas route. The following gentlemen were present: E. A. Ford, General Ticket and Passenger Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; Thomas Darwin, General Agent Texas Pacific; H. M. Hoxie, General Superintendent International & Great Northern; A. J. Moore, City Agent International & Great Northern; and H. H. Morley, Northern Passenger Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern. The line is to run from Chicago to St. Louis via the Chicago & Alton; from St. Louis to Texarcana via the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; from Texarcana to Dallas and Sherman via the Texas & Pacific; and from Longview to Hearne, Austin, Houston, etc., via the International & Great Northern. Connection can also be made from Chicago with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, both at Cairo and St. Louis, via the Illinois Central Railroad. This route is claimed to be 140 miles shorter than the new Texas route via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. The latter line, however, has the advantage of a uniform track the whole distance, while the cars over the Iron Mountain have to change tracks at St. Louis, the road having a broad gauge.

The new office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad will be temporarily in charge of the gentlemanly Mr. C. W. Adams, of the Erie & Chicago Line.

CHICAGO AND LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day praying for the removal of W. L. Bancroft from his position as Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railway. Complainants charge that Mr. Bancroft is interested in other schemes which are hostile to their interests, and those of the road for which he is acting as Receiver, referring to his construction of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad, in which he is the principal owner. They also charge that he is in other ways neglecting the interests of the bondholders, and that he has concealed certain property in which they are interested. The Judge said they had brought no proof of their allegations, and gave them until September to produce such proof.

ANOTHER FREIGHT WAR.

The city was full of rumors yesterday that hostilities in cutting rates on freights to the East had begun. Every General Freight Agent that was seen in regard to this matter denied that his road was violating the tariff rates, though he had heard that the others were. It is understood that instructions have been given to the agents of the trunk lines in all parts of the country to protect their customers and the interests of their respective companies without reference to schedule rates. It is claimed that this last trouble originated with the fast-freight lines which had been making contracts at the prevailing rates to extend until next year. The result of this will undoubtedly be another tumble in freight rates, and an immense loss to the railroad companies.

G. & S. W.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 17.—Yesterday evening an injunction signed by Justice Robertson, of Platteville, was served on the officers of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad restraining them from proceeding with the work of extension via Philip's corner to Wingville, until a hearing could be had before a Judge in chambers. The order for the enjoinder was based upon certain alleged promises made to Platteville on the part of the Company.

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—Dr. F. B. Brewer, of Westfield, N. Y., James F. Wilson, of Fairfield, Ia., and J. H. Millard, of Omaha, Government Directors of the Union Pacific, leave Omaha to-morrow for their annual tour of inspection over the Union Pacific, as required by law. They will also inspect all side roads in which the Union Pacific is interested.

I., B. & W.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—In the United States Court to-day the bondholders of the main line of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad applied for a decree of foreclosure. The Court withheld its decision until to-morrow. It is believed the decree will be granted.

ITEMS.

Mr. Samuel Sloan, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, accompanied by General Manager H. B. Ledyard, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Sloan has been on a tour of inspection over his road, and finds everything in most excellent condition. He is full of hopes that the road will soon be able to recommence paying dividends. He leaves this morning for Marquette via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to inspect the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, of which he is also the President.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Osceola, Clarke County, Ia., last week, articles of incorporation of the St. Joe, Osceola & DesMoines Narrow-Gauge Railroad were adopted, and officers elected. It is understood that the proposed new route, which will run through a rich and improving country, will be operated by the DesMoines & Minnesota Railroad. The projectors hope to obtain State aid.

CRIME.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

NEW YORK, July 17.—On Saturday night a passenger train on the Long Island Railroad left Jamaica for Long Island City, and when crossing High Bridge, a structure thirty feet high, the locomotive struck an obstruction on the track, which it jumped over, alighting on the rails again, as did ten cars following, the eleventh pushing the obstacle from the rails. Upon examination it was discovered that a bar of iron had been placed across the track and fastened by a log of wood. Thomas Kelly, a lad of 15, was arrested, and confessed that he and three others had placed the obstruction upon the bridge for the purpose of throwing the train over into the creek so that they might plunder the dead and wounded. They calculated that at least twenty people would be killed. Kelly's father is serving a life sentence for murder.

A GOOD SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., July 16.—When Frank Kyte, the absconding Treasurer of Howard County, left for parts unknown, strange to say he forgot to let any one know the combination of the safe in which, it is *supposed*, if Kyte did not take it with him to pay the incidental expenses of his journey, are $20,000. Then, to make the position more embarrassing to the officials of Howard County, Kyte had bought the safe in question conditionally that it suited. The safe man has come on and attached the safe and contents, and will neither open the safe nor allow any one to blow it open unless Howard County or some one else pay the purchase money agreed upon with Kyte—namely, $1,300. Everything is in statu quo, and in the meantime Kyte is making good his escape.

THE UNDERWOOD DESPERADOES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAYSON, Carter Co., Ky., July 17.—A young man, Hiram Friend, and some of Holbrook's party met four of the Underwood gang in the mountains Saturday and was shot by them in the right shoulder. The Holbrook-Stamper party was acquitted yesterday of shooting two of the Underwoods with intent to kill. Old Underwood, arrested on a charge of murder, was released yesterday without bail and allowed to go home, his friend, Sheriff Armstrong, furnishing transportation. John Underwood and the negro Williams are not in jail, but parading the streets of Grayson under custody of the Village Marshal. The Underwood trials are set for Saturday week, but, with the Courts and everybody afraid of the prisoners, they will be acquitted.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 17.—Oscar Golden was arrested at Indianola, in this county, last night, by Sheriff Gregory and Detective Tom Hall, and locked up in jail. It seems that Golden is from Richmond, Ky., where he recently murdered a negro and then fled, coming to this county, where he has been living for a number of months. On July 4 he was in town, and was recognized by an old acquaintance who knew of his crime, and informed the officers, who immediately put themselves in communication with the Kentucky authorities, which resulted in the arrest, as above stated.

INCENDIARISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17.—About 2:30 this morning an incendiary fire was started in the large woodpile of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, at White Bear, twelve miles from this city, with evident intent to destroy the tank and other buildings of the railroad, but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent doing any considerable damage. Shortly thereafter the dwelling-house of John F. Hanley, just west of the depot and near the woodyard, was found to be on fire, and was entirely destroyed. There is no suspicion as to who is the guilty party.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Bartholomew T. Beauregard, late Collector of the Second Internal Revenue District of Louisiana, was brought here from Baton Rouge by a Deputy United States Marshal charged with the embezzlement of Government funds. Inspector Mortimer T. Carr was arrested to-day on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

SENTENCED FOR OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 17.—In the Circuit Court to-day, William Davis, 19 years of age, pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to rape, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 17.—An examination shows that the Rev. A. J. Lawson is a defaulter to several estates for which he has acted as Trustee, executor, etc. He will be prosecuted.

MAIL ROBBERY.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—Samuel Cooper, a letter-carrier, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—The Legislative Committee to investigate the claims for overflowed and damaged lands, at a meeting to-day, after a conference with the Attorney-General and Governor, decided to employ counsel to represent the State before the Committee, and to make up a case for the State. The Committee will recommend the Legislature to allow the attorney employed a reasonable fee, and they will be employed with that understanding. The Committee drew up and had printed a form for the presentation of claims, and also prepared the form of a court docket, in which the record of claims and testimony of witnesses will be preserved.

Page W. Conyers, of Petersburg, Menard County, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Also, W. H. Lambs & Bro., dry-goods dealers at Tuscola; liabilities, $60,500; assets, nominally $30,000.

The State Board of Public Charities met to-day and audited the accounts of the State institutions. They also adopted resolutions in memory of the late Z. B. Lawson, of Macoupin, in his lifetime a member of the Board.

Circuit-Clerk Ross, of Fayette County, to-day received from the Auditor the original lot-book and plats of Vandalia, by resolution of the Legislature ordered to be turned over to the authorities of the old State Capital.

The Paterson, N. J., Fire-Insurance Company, the last to go under, had risks in Illinois of $705,000, and received in premiums last year $13,309, paying $6,309 losses. Its gross assets were reported to the Illinois Auditor Jan. 1, at $373,826, and liabilities, including capital stock, $357,708. The Company was certified to the Illinois Auditor by the Secretary of State of New Jersey at the Insurance Office of that State, as late as June 27, as entirely solvent.

The Governor to-day pardoned Charles A. Boyer, sent from Knox County, out of the State Reform School.

CASUALTIES.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—H. Edsall, a prominent merchant of Columbia, Tenn., was found this morning by section hands on the railroad track near Memphis Junction, Ky., terribly mutilated, his skull fractured, and in an insensible condition. His watch had stopped at 11:32 p. m., at which time the train bound north to Louisville was due there. It is supposed that he was passing to or from the smoking-car and was jerked from the platform. He has since died. The accident caused much excitement in Columbia, where he resided. His attending physician says he had apoplexy from the rupture of a blood-vessel, which may have caused him to fall from the train, or may have been caused by the fall.

IDENTIFIED.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—The Coroner has at last unraveled the mystery surrounding the man found dead on the Bee Line track, near this city, on Saturday night, three weeks ago. The remains were disinterred to-day for a second time, and identified as those of Patrick Eustice, a laborer, who had been working as a section-hand on the railroad near the place where the body was found. Deceased was of Irish nationality, and had no near relative in America.

MINE ON FIRE.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 17.—Fire is raging in Roaring Brook Colliery at Dunmore. It broke out last night in a stable in the lower vein, 300 feet below the surface. When discovered, all the mules—ten in number—had been burned to death. The foreman was carried out at noon to-day unconscious. The heat and smoke are intense, and the men can work only in very brief relays.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

NEW YORK, July 17.—During the storm to-day lightning struck a shed at North Bergen, N. J., killing Mrs. Sandow and a babe 10 months old, and Frederick Muller, a boy of 14 years. Mrs. Sandow and Muller had been weeding in a field, and took shelter from the rain in the shed.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—Henry Durnall, an old settler of Omaha, was last night instantly killed by being thrown from his buggy on the Sixteenth street bridge. His skull was fractured in three places. He was found dead about two hours afterwards. He leaves a wife and two children.

A DAMAGING WIND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 17.—A tornado swept over portions of Dutchess, Columbia County, yesterday forenoon, accompanied by hail. Trees, fences, and barns were destroyed, and acres of corn and oats cut down.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

RICHMOND, July 17.—Col. Julian Harrison, Tobacco Inspector at Shockoe warehouse, was killed this morning by the discharge of a pistol while closing a drawer in his office desk.

KILLED BY FOUL AIR.

GUELPH, Ont., July 17.—A father and two sons smothered in a well from foul air near Drayton to-day.

FIRES.

AT PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—The extensive foundry and machine shops of A. Hartupee, occupying the square or short street between First and Second avenues, were destroyed by fire this evening. The fire broke out shortly before 5 o'clock, and originated in the rooms for storing old patterns, by sparks from the cupola. All efforts to control the flames were fruitless, and the works are a total loss. The wall facing Second avenue fell eastward and completely choked the street, many persons narrowly escaping with their lives from falling debris. The loss is very heavy, that on patterns alone, of which there was a thirty-five-year accumulation, reaching $100,000, while the total loss will not fall short of $300,000, on which there is said to be about $75,000 insurance. The patterns of the machinery of the tow boats J. B. Williams, John A. Wood, Yeager, and Talley, were among those destroyed. The works when destroyed were employed on the machinery of two large boats for Commodore Kountz and Capt. Stockdele.

The building and fixed tools were owned by Dr. David Mostetter, of Mostetter & Smith. His loss is estimated at $90,000, with an insurance of $70,000, one-third of which was placed in the Home, and the balance in foreign companies. Hartupee's loss on stock and machinery will reach $130,000, with an insurance of $26,500; N. Snyder & Co., boiler makers, lose $2,000; and Armstrong & Hutchinson, $5,000 in patterns stored with Hartupee. It is stated that the Home Insurance Company of New York holds policies on the building and contents, but the amount could not be learned.

AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 17.—The engine and gas house at Purdue University was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock this morning, and, with the exception of the outside walls, was totally destroyed. The boiler and engine suffered considerable damage. The building was some distance from the other buildings, and was supposed to be fire-proof. The fire originated in the coal-shed adjoining, and is supposed to have been a case of spontaneous combustion. Loss, estimated, $3,000 to $4,000; no insurance. The building will be rebuilt at once.

AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 17.—Two houses in this city were burned this forenoon. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion, caused by green damp hay stored in a stable near by. Loss about $3,000; $600 insurance.

AT OSHKOSH, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 17.—A. Richter & Son, hats and caps, were burned out last night. Nothing was saved. Loss about $5,000; insurance, $3,000. The building was owned by Andrew Haben, and was burned badly inside; insured for $2,000.

AT SKOWHEGAN, ME.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., July 17.—John Ware's tannery has burned. Loss, $35,000; mostly insured.

THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 17.—The Black Hills *Times* publishes the following this evening as an extra: "We learn from Mr. John McKelvey, of St. Paul, that this afternoon as the Bismarck stage arrived at a point two miles north of Bear Buttes, and ten miles from Crook City, they came upon the bodies of two men and one woman lying in the road. The men were shot and scalped, and the woman was shot, scalped, and horribly mutilated. The murdered party were traveling by an ox-team. The contents of their wagon were scattered promiscuously around. The Indians, about twelve in number, after killing these travelers, attacked a party of teamsters who were corraled a few miles back, but ran away at the first fire. Freighters coming in picked up the bodies of the two men and woman and brought them to Crook City.

Placer mine No. 6, above Discovery, on the Deadwood Gulch, after a week's sluicing, cleared up 320 ounces of gold dust, valued at about $5,700.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, July 17.—Your correspondent called upon Gen. Ewing at his home in Lancaster yesterday, and was received with that pleasantness and cordiality which makes that gentleman so popular with those who are honored with his acquaintance. In conversation on political affairs, and especially in reference to Ohio politics, and the coming Convention, and the probable candidate on the Democratic ticket, the General said that the Democrats have it in their power to gain control of the State Government at the coming election, if they take advantage of the situation, and put forward a man at the head of the ticket who will be a guarantee that the party means reform, and a man whom the people of the State have confidence in. He spoke of several gentlemen in whom confidence could be put. Among the number mentioned were Sam F. Hunt, Gen. Durbin Ward, Gen. Rice, and others. He expressed the opinion that the platform would contain a strong greenback plank, and would insist on the repeal of the Resumption act, and that the silver dollar should be restored to its former standard. He regarded the real issue to be on the financial question, and was satisfied that, with a greenback platform, together with a feeling of dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, the Democracy could and would carry the State this fall if they placed a man at the head of the ticket whom the Liberal element could support. The General did not desire the nomination, and had repeatedly so expressed himself, and the only reason he had for allowing his name to be used was caused by the many letters he had got from all portions of the State insisting on his becoming a candidate. As a public man he could not disregard these requests, and he had finally given his friends permission to use his name. In regard to the war being made on Mr. Converse, he knew nothing of the matter until he read the card of Mr. Converse in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, stating that the charges were made by his (Ewing's) friends in order to defeat his (Converse's) nomination. Mr. Converse, he thought, had done him great injustice.

In this connection it might be well to add that the fight being made against Converse is not in the interest of any special candidate, and from the best information obtainable it is thought Mr. Converse might, with as equal propriety, charge the friends of other candidates with working for his defeat as to charge Ewing's friends with it. The more shrewd and far-seeing Democrats admit that, with Converse as a candidate for Governor, they directly invite the Republicans to change the issue of the campaign from finance to the old War question, and that if they are to furnish the Republicans with ammunition they deserve to be defeated. They very truthfully say that with the records all spread before the people again, it will cause all the Liberals and those who are not favorably disposed to the President's policy toward the South to pull off their coats and work for the success of the Republican ticket. They know where they are weak, and will try hard to guard against placing a man in nomination who, to use base-ball parlance, can be batted all over the field. The machine-politicians are, doubtless, working for Converse, while those not in the ring are divided—some working for Rice, Ward, Hunt, and Morgan. Present indications are that all these outside factions will join hands, and the real contest will lie between Converse and Ewing, with the chances in favor of the latter getting the nomination.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHENOA, Ill., July 17.—To-day a convention was held here of delegates sent here by lawyers of counties comprising the new Eleventh Judicial District to nominate a Lawyers' candidate for the third Judge. After considerable wrangling the Hon. Franklin Blades, of Watseka, was nominated. He now seems to be the choice of the Republicans, and will undoubtedly be nominated by them, and elected.

GAIL HAMILTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The statement that Mr. Blaine knew nothing of Gail Hamilton's screeds till she had finished thirteen may be true. It is, however, absolutely true that when Mr. Blaine was here last month he was collecting ammunition and shipping it to Gail.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Continuation of the Investigation—Pinney Presents His Charges Against Lagrange—Paxley also Puts in Damaging Statements on Behalf of a "Dark" Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Before the Investigating Committee to-day George M. Pinney read charges to the effect that between October, 1870, and October, 1871, Superintendent Lagrange caused the selling of material belonging to the mint, received the proceeds, and appropriated them to his own use, defrauding the Government of various sums, aggregating not less than $500. Also, that during the same period, Lagrange did, with intent to defraud the Government, approve and cause to be paid sundry accounts for material which had never been delivered to the Mint, and appropriated money so drawn from the Treasurer to his own use, defrauding the Government in the aggregate not less $10,000. He also submitted a copy of a memorandum-book in possession of Lagrange, concerning which there has been some newspaper comment. He said, in preparing the charges, that he had not attempted to give the precise amounts, but expected to adduce testimony showing the amounts detained by Lagrange to be in excess of those named.

Frank M. Paxley, on behalf of a gentleman formerly employed in the Mint, preferred charges against Lagrange, as follows: "With insinuating to one of the officers that he (Lagrange) would cover his statement for 800 ounces loss after he had been informed by that officer it would not be half that amount, and which finally resulted, I believe, in settlement at a Government loss; with trying to get the melter and refiner to carry five extra men on his pay-roll, when said officer did not know one of them, and they had done no work in his department; with ordering copper from Philadelphia and then having new bills made, and the amount raised 100 per cent; approving the same as correct, although well aware the Government was being defrauded; with violating the laws and regulations of the Mint by refusing to sent bills for copper, coal, etc., to the operating officers for their approval before paying said bills, as the law directs; with discharging some of the melters and refiners, most important men, without consulting with said officers, and without any cause."

The Commission fixed Saturday for Pinney to appear with his witnesses.

GROG IN NEW YORK.

A Practical Effort to Reduce the Amount of Alcohol Usually Imbibed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Since the wholesale raids last summer on saloons, the police have been forbidden to enter saloons in citizens' clothes. An attempt is now to be made to enforce the Excise law requiring liquor-sellers to be inn-keepers, but nothing will be done violently or in the nature of a police crusade. The Excise Commissioners are considering applications for licenses. The tariff of rates adopted is: First-class hotels, inns, or taverns, $250; second-class, $100; third-class, $75. The $50 licenses which have heretofore been taken out by the corner grog-shops are abolished. Licenses to sell ale and beer are $30, and store-keepers' licenses $50. Almost all the prominent restaurants and bars have been provided with bedsteads, mattresses, sheets, pillows, and pillow-cases in the quantity specified as required for an inn. At Delmonico's place on Broad street there are fifteen beds, and at Delmonico's on William street the same number. The charge is $50 a night. Up-town Delmonico says he has eleven suits of rooms, including bedrooms, and takes a hotel-license. Excise-Commissioner Morton says the policy of the Board will be to discriminate in favor of genuine hotel-keepers, at the same time granting indulgence to reputable applicants who conform to the requirements of the law,—for instance, in the case of restaurants where the sale of liquor is largely incidental to the business, and when the proprietors bear a good reputation, the Board will not inquire too closely, but in case of the corner tippling-houses, the Board would refuse applications, even though accompanied with the legal requirements of an inn. In this way they hope to reduce the number of regularly-licensed places one-half, or from 6,000 to 3,000. The moderate temperance people are well satisfied with this prospect.

HARVEST NOTES.

The Winter Wheat, Rye, and Oat Yield in Illinois.

Threshing Commenced and the Grain Turning Out Well.

Reports from All the Winter-Wheat Districts in the State.

Condition of the Crops in Other Localities.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., July 17.—The past week has been very favorable for the farmers,—no rain at all—and a large quantity of hay has been gathered in good order. The busy hum of the reapers and mowers is now heard almost constantly. The hay crop generally is very heavy, and the farmers will be better supplied this year with this commodity than for several years before. The rye-crop is now being harvested, and is very good, both in quality and quantity. George Barmour has the best piece of rye which I have seen this year. There are forty acres in the piece; it is very heavy; the heads are all well filled; and the whole field is remarkably even. Such a piece as this is profitable, as the rye generally brings a fair price, and the straw sells at the Batavia paper-mills (a few miles south of here) for $9 per ton. Corn has been growing very fast of late, and now looks about as well as I ever saw it at this time of year. Potatoes are now very plenty, and sell for only 25 cents a bushel.

SUMMERVILLE, Pike Co., July 17.—Wheat and rye in shock. Will not be an average crop, either in quantity or quality. Has been damaged by rust.

GRIGGSVILLE, Pike Co., July 17.—The wheat is all in shock. Weather dry and favorable. The crop is injured at least one-third by rust. The samples, except in a few cases, worse than for years past.

CARROLLTON, Green Co., July 17.—The buzz of the threshing-machine is heard in all directions. Winter wheat will be an average crop. All crops have greatly improved within the last ten days.

KANE, Green Co., July 17.—Notwithstanding the wet harvest, winter wheat and rye were all shocked in good condition. Threshing just commenced. So far as heard from, twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. These have been our good fields. More by and by.

LINCOLN GREEN, Johnson Co., July 17.—Wheat turns out better than we expected. Harvesting going on. In our township wheat is averaging twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats are all harvested. Yield good.

TALLULA, Menard Co., July 17.—Wheat and rye have been harvested in as good condition as could be desired. The grain is large and plump. The yield will be much larger per acre than usual. Oats are very fine.

VIRGINIA, Cass Co., July 17.—Wheat all secured in good condition. No threshing. Oats fit to cut about the 20th.

CONCORD, Morgan Co., July 17.—Threshing has just commenced. Early-cut wheat (with reaper) now being stacked. Headers busily at work. Grain is not turning out as well as we expected. Falling short about five bushels from our expectations. The crop much better in quality and yield than of '76.

CHARLESTON, Coles Co., July 17.—The best and largest crop of winter wheat ever harvested in the county. Threshing has commenced, and some marketed. It is yielding well and grain very plump. Oats look well and promise largely. None cut.

URBANA, Champaign Co., July 17.—While the wheat heads are not quite as heavy as anticipated the winter wheat is the best crop harvested in several years. Shocks are thicker on the ground than I ever saw them. Threshing barely begun. Grain all secured in good order.

PARIS, Edgar Co., July 17.—Wheat and rye harvested in good condition. Will turn out well. Not threshing. Oats not cut yet.

WESTFIELD, Clark Co., July 17.—Winter wheat harvest about over. Probable yield fifteen bushels per acre. Grain good. Weather fine, and crop put up all right.

ROBINSON, Crawford Co., July 17.—Winter wheat pretty much all secured in good order. Threshing has just commenced. Turning out splendid. Probably the largest yield per acre ever raised in the county, and I think the best quality. Oats not yet harvested.

MASON, Effingham Co., July 17.—Winter wheat and rye crop secured in good condition. Threshing commenced. Yield fully as good as expected, and grain very fine. No oats cut yet.

GREENUP, Cumberland Co., July 17.—Wheat and rye secured in prime order. No threshing yet. Wheat will turn out number one. Weather splendid.

PALESTINE, Crawford Co., July 17.—Winter wheat secured in good condition. Threshing has commenced. Grain turning out better than we expected. At least 25 per cent over our average of the last five years.

DUBOIS, Washington Co., July 17.—Winter wheat and rye secured in good condition. Threshing just commencing. A steam thresher blew up near Nashville, in our county, killing two men and badly wounding two more. Commenced to cut our oats. Will yield well.

FLORA, Clay Co., July 17.—Winter wheat and rye were secured in good condition. Threshing but very little. The yield of wheat will be good. We are cutting oats.

CENTRALIA, Marion Co., July 17.—Winter wheat will yield about fifteen bushels per acre. Threshing only out of the shock. Oats cut. Average yield.

VANDALIA, Fayette Co., July 17.—Winter wheat and rye secured in good condition. Threshing commenced. Grain turning out well. Oats are being cut. Generally short crop. Wheat is as good as ever known in the county.

POCAHONTAS, Bond Co., July 17.—Winter wheat has been harvested in excellent condition. Threshing has begun. The yield is up to our high expectations. In thirty years' residence in this county have never had a better crop of wheat. Oats are now nearly all in shock. The crop is good.

OLMSTEAD, Pulaski Co., July 17.—Wheat all cut and secured in good condition. All the threshing-machines are humming. Wheat turning out full to expectation. Berry plump and fine.

MAKANDA, Jackson Co., July 17.—Winter wheat secured in good condition. Threshing commenced. Grain generally good. Yield from 10 to 20 per cent above an average. Oats mostly harvested. Fair yield.

NEW COLUMBIA, Massac Co., July 12.—Winter wheat and rye put up in good order. Threshing has commenced and grain is turning out fully up to our expectations. Many fields excel what was looked for. Cutting oats, with heavy yield.

GOLCONDA, Pope Co., July 17.—Winter wheat all secured in good condition. Oats being cut, and promise a good yield.

VIENNA, Johnson Co., July 17.—Winter wheat and rye were put up in good order. Threshing has commenced. Grain is turning out as well if not better than we expected. We are done cutting oats. Yield above the average. All crops are good.

CAIRO, Alexander Co., July 17.—Wheat turns out well. Fully 20 per cent above an average. Threshing well advanced. Cutting oats. Very full crop.

CORINTH, Williamson Co., July 17.—Threshing has commenced. Grain is not turning out as well as expected by one-third. Badly shrunk by the rust. Oats all cut. Good.

HARRISBURG, Saline Co., July 17.—Winter wheat and rye secured in good condition. Threshing just commenced. Grain turns out as well as we expected. Oats good, and cut.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Hardin Co., July 17.—Winter wheat was more than an average crop; cut in good order, but not yet threshed. Oats are now being cut, and an average yield. Large planting of Irish potatoes; farmers planting from four to seventy-five acres.

ENTERPRISE, Wayne Co., July 17.—Farmers done cutting wheat. Will average about fifteen bushels per acre. Quality good. Weather fine.

COTTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The improvement in cotton since the June report is just 2 per cent.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Orangemen — Lord Dufferin — The Hackett Inquest—The Papal Ablegate.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 17.—The city was quiet to-day, and matters again resumed their normal condition. Bodies of Orangemen who remained here over night left for their homes to-day.

While it is conceded that the respectable portion of the Catholics earnestly strove to keep the peace yesterday, it cannot be disguised that the lower classes were only prevented from raising a serious disturbance by the presence of the military. A document has come into possession of the Chief of Police which shows conclusively that a regularly-organized scheme had been adopted by the Irishmen to prevent the Orangemen from publicly celebrating the 12th of July.

Patrick Dwyer, a stevedore, aged 65, was up before the Chief Magistrate to-day for shooting at Miss Lemay and Duchesne yesterday, and committed for trial.

Governor General and Lady Dufferin arrived from Quebec to-day and proceeded to Ottawa.

William Elliott, the Young Briton who was shot at Point St. Charles last night, is progressing favorably, but is not out of danger.

The inquest on the body of Hackett has been opened. Last night Mr. Robinson, M. P. P., in addressing the Orangemen, said: "Orangemen should all remember that they did not come to Montreal to walk its streets to show themselves, but to bury a brother who had been foully murdered, and they had done it, and done it well, and would always do it. They had not come to intimidate any one, but to assert a right, and he could say that if ever they had to come to Montreal again for a similar purpose, woe to Montreal."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GUELPH, July 17.—At a stormy meeting of the Town Council last night, members strongly condemned the ministers of the town for discountenancing the action of the Council in attending the dinner to the Papal Ablegate. Three Councillors resigned.

CHARTER OAK.

Several Meetings Yesterday in Hartford, Conn.—Speech of Mr. Batterson Before the Policy-Holders—The Necessity of Sloughing Off Such as Furber.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17.—The representatives of the life-insurance companies of this city, at their meeting this afternoon, appointed the following gentlemen to act as experts in the investigation of the assets and liabilities of the Charter-Oak Company: Ætna, J. O. Enders; Connecticut General, F. W. Russell; Connecticut Mutual, J. S. Green; Continental, James S. Parsons; Hartford Life & Annuity, Stephen Bull; Phœnix, J. M. Holcomb; Travelers', G. F. Davis, of Hartford.

Policy-holders to the number of 250 met to-night at Central Hall. Among the speakers were Messrs. Bruce, Beston, and Batterson. The taller gentleman, who has made a complete examination of the affairs of the Company, spoke at considerable length. He said that the Company, if it was to live, must put out every member of its present Board of Directors and every one of its present officers. In speaking of the Company's assets, he stated that they were only theoretically impaired. The Company, he added, with proper management, could carry through to maturity every policy it held. The nullification of illegally-paid dividends alone would go far towards making up the present deficiency in the assets. Now, if a Receiver were appointed, it would be many years before any of the policy-holders could realize a dollar, and even then the amount they got would be very meagre compared to what was their due. Then, to avoid this end, let them give all the aid they could toward a reorganization of the Company. When he looked over the affairs of the concern he was humiliated, as a representative of the insurance interests of Hartford, to see what reckless waste there had been in handling the assets. Now the men who had done this, while he did not believe their acts were intentional, had a bad and widespread reputation, which would prevent the re-establishment of confidence. Without that the Company could not get on. But, through the new men who would be put in now if the arrangement succeeded, the good name of the Charter Oak could and would be restored.

After Mr. Batterson had closed, a committee, composed of Elisha Johnson, J. M. Allen, and D. W. C. Skilton, was appointed to confer with the Insurance Committee upon what action it is best to take, and to report between now and Monday night. The meeting then adjourned.

Many policy-holders ask that their policies be scaled down as a means of restoring the Company. One gentleman who has a $10,000 policy says to-night: "I would rather that the value of my policy should be reduced to $1,000 than that a Receiver be appointed."

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—The certificate authority of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to issue policies in this State was yesterday revoked by Supt. Smith, of the Insurance Department.

At Schenectady to-day, on the report of Supt. Smith, Judge Landon appointed Isaac V. French, of New York, Referee to inquire into the value of real estate of the Universal Life-Insurance Company. All premiums are hereafter payable to the United States Trust Company, New York, pending the question of the Company's solvency. All premiums paid to the Trust Company are to be returned to the policy-holders if the Universal Company is declared insolvent.

A small meeting of the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Ryder was called to the chair, and W. J. Davis, Esq., was elected Secretary. After comparing views as to what was best and expedient, the following resolution was adopted:

That the President and Secretary of this meeting call a meeting of the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company for Thursday afternoon, July 19, in the club-room of the Sherman House, to take such action in reference to the present condition of the said Company as the policy-holders may think will best protect and promote their interests.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—The statement that the New York agents of the Paterson Fire-Insurance Company are short in their accounts $8,000 or $10,000 is incorrect.

FINANCIAL.

Another Small Savings-Bank in St. Louis Temporarily Suspends—The Excitement Dying Out.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—This morning business at the banks opened with brighter prospects, and up to this hour (11 o'clock) nothing of special note has transpired. A very few people, not more than half a dozen at any one time, have been at the Fourth National and the Provident Savings presenting checks, which have been promptly paid. The run seems to have stopped, and it is hoped there will be no further excitement or trouble. Still it cannot be said what the day will bring forth.

The officers of the North St. Louis Savings Institution assert that the assets of the bank exceed the liabilities fully $150,000, and that they can be pretty easily realized upon; the deposits amount to $600,000. The bank will go into liquidation. It is said Espy, Heidlebach & Co., of Cincinnati, had a considerable sum in the bank when it closed, as stated yesterday. Mr. Merrill, President of the Bank of St. Louis, says the bank will pay depositors every dollar. The current deposits are about $500,000, and the time deposits $33,000, with assets more than sufficient to pay all. The bank had a large amount of New York exchange, which it could not dispose of, but it could have pulled through had not the North St. Louis Savings closed, locking up $27,000 of its clearings.

A pretty well authenticated report has just come down from the extreme northern part of the city that the Bremen Bank has closed. No particulars can be given at this writing.

The run on the down-town banks may be regarded as stopped. The enforcement of the thirty-days' notice rule yesterday regarding time-certificates seems to have effected this result, and as the small current accounts in the savings-banks have mostly been drawn out the excitement has about subsided, and business is progressing again in its regular channels.

LATER.—The report about the closing of the Bremen Savings Bank proved to be true. The bank did its clearing through the Franklin Avenue Savings Bank, but assurances of further accommodation from that source not being forthcoming, the Directors held a meeting and adopted a resolution declaring that, in view of the requirements of the new State Banking law, and the present financial distress, and its duty to its depositors and stockholders, the bank would suspend for a period of ten days, with a view to final liquidation. The original capital of the bank was $100,000, but this was reduced some time since to $69,000 by reason of bad securities. The deposits amount to about $200,000, including $115,000 in time deposits. The assets are placed at $250,000. The officers of the bank assert that depositors will be fully paid.

The run to-day was very light, and long before the close of business hours it had practically ceased. It seems as though the flurry is entirely over, and that there will be no further trouble. It is expected that business to-morrow will resume its regular course.

The statement that Espy, Heidelbach & Co., of Cincinnati, had a considerable amount of money in the North Missouri Savings Bank when it closed yesterday proved to have been untrue. That house is debtor in a small amount to the bank, instead of being a creditor.

BOSTON, July 17.—The Commissioner of Savings Banks has enjoined the Haverhill (Mass.) Savings Bank from doing further business.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, O., July 17.—Fifty thousand dollars in cash were yesterday paid over to the Society of Natural History of this city, in accordance with the bequest of the late Charles F. Bodmann, for many years a prominent business-man of Cincinnati.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.—Responses received from Southern cities to the call for a convention, to be held at Fortress Monroe on the 25th inst., in the interest of Southern mail facilities, indicate that large delegations will attend from all important cities in the South, from Alexandria to New Orleans. There will be 200 to 250 delegates.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 17.—At an adjourned meeting of the City Council of LaSalle, held last evening, Edward [illegible], who was elected Alderman of the First Ward at the general city election in May, and declared ineligible on account of a contract with the city for certain grading, and was re-elected on Tuesday of last week, was again refused his seat in the Council for the same reason.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The boxes sent from the State-House last January, to Marshal Pitkin, at the Custom-House, were found in the third story of the Custom-House to-day. They were sealed by the investigating Committee for future investigation. The contents are unknown, but it is believed they do or did contain the missing books from the State Auditor's office.

A SOUTH CHICAGO FRACAS.

On Monday evening James Kerwin, a saloon-keeper, and Emanuel Dougherty, a Constable of South Chicago, visited the Village of Holland settlement or Roseland, where they went to collect a debt or serve a warrant. During their career around the town a little of the ardent was indulged in, and both got a little top-heavy. During their rambles they fell in with Charles Fratz, and also fell out with the same individual. Two stories, one for each side, are in existence. One is that Kerwin was shot by Fratz, and so dangerously that he is liable to die. Dr. Swah is said to have probed the wound, which lays around the side of the head. The other is that the two went into Fratz's saloon, and Kerwin commenced to get wrathy, took Dougherty's star and tried to play policeman. Fratz then was attacked, and in self-defense took his shot-gun, and fired into the air, and then belted Kerwin over the head twice, inflicting wounds of a serious nature. Dr. Hewes says such is the case, and that no shot is in the head of Kerwin. The doctors differ as to the injury, one saying it may kill, and the other says that it won't. Fratz was arrested and brought to Hyde Park Jail, where he was tried by Justice Gansel, who, considering the matter of not much consequence, placed the defendant under $1,000 bail, which was given by Dr. Hewes and Thomas McDermott. Kerwin is reported to be a quarrelsome fellow when drunk. If the facts are true as reported, that Dougherty was drunk and disorderly, the matter will be brought before the Board of Trustees and Dougherty perhaps discharged.

DOCTORS DISAGREEING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.—A medical row of huge proportions has been raging here for the past week over the appointment of a homeopath on the consulting staff of the City Hospital. The Medical Society to-night ordered the regular members of the staff and the Superintendent of the Hospital to resign, leaving the homeopaths in possession.

SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—A young man who registered at the Lindell Hotel Monday last as Lafayette Hughes, of Merow, Sullivan County, Ind., shot himself through the apex of the heart and lungs while ascending to his room in the elevator this afternoon. He had been on a spree some days before coming here, and was in a state of high nervous excitement when he committed the act.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 17.—The Board of Education to-night extended a unanimous call to Charles W. Rolf, of Ann Arbor, to take charge of the Kankakee Public Schools during the ensuing school year. About twenty-five applications have been received during the past few weeks.

From a Prominent Veterinary Surgeon.

Mr. Wm. M. Giles, Chemist—SIR: I have practiced extensively in Europe and America, and your new discovery, Liniment Iodide of Ammonia, surpasses anything I ever used for splints, strains, lameness in the limbs or shoulders, weakness across the kidneys, wind galls, and hard, bony swellings on the joints. It is truly marvelous. Yours very truly, RALPH OGLE, Veterinary Surgeon, 330 West Twenty-fifth street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

In the Golden Age of Girlhood

preserve the beauty of the teeth with Sozodont, and then, when the hair is silvered and the eyes dimmed with years, the mouth will still reveal two glittering rows of unsullied ivory.

The West is fast rivaling the East, not only in material products, but in the offspring of intellect and taste. This is happily illustrated by that superb fashion and literary publication, *Andrews' Bazar*, published at Cincinnati, at the low price of $1 per annum. In the matter of information on dress and society, and as a practical guide in mantua-making, it is one of the events of the year.

As a cleansing preparation for the teeth none equal Bernard's Golden Dentilave. It is pure and harmless, and can be used without injury. For sale by all druggists.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL QUALITIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, and Ringworm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea,** arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System,** no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age. For the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership between Valentine Wildner and Mathias Krier, doing business at 260 South Halsted-st., as wagon makers, &c., is dissolved by mutual agreement.

VALENTINE WILDNER,
MATHIAS KRIER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Chicago Banks Ordering Currency from New York.

The Produce Markets Active, and Most of Them Lower—Provisions Weak Under Large Stocks.

Wheat Declines Owing to Favorable Crop Advices—Corn Stronger—Other Grain Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

The large offerings of exchange from St. Louis and the orders from that point for currency have broken down the price of New York exchange, and sales were made between banks at rates as low as 75c per $1,000 discount. Several of the banks ordered currency from New York, and the movement of currency that has prevailed for so many weeks has been reversed. The demands for rediscounts from the interior banks have fallen away somewhat, and the city applications for bank advances have been moderate. The supply of negotiable paper of all kinds is light, and the banks have their usual summer surplus of loanable resources. Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers, and 4 per cent and upwards for first-class call and time loans to outsiders.

The clearings of the banks were $3,200,000.

REAL ESTATE AND LIFE-INSURANCE.

The amount of real estate owned by the fourteen principal life-insurance companies of New York has increased from $13,447,407 to $17,526,059, or $4,076,652. This large acquisition of real estate is due to the fact that the insurance companies in foreclosing have been compelled in many instances to buy in the property, as it would not bring the amount of the incumbrance. It is returned by the companies in their statements at the amount of the incumbrance, with accrued interest and legal expenses. There are many who hold that it is thus overvalued, and that the condition of the companies is not really what they assert it to be. But the amount invested in bonds and mortgages far exceed that in the fee. The following table shows the amount of real-estate mortgages held by each of the various life-insurance companies in 1875 and 1876, almost all of the property loaned on being in New York City or its vicinity:

Company.	1875.	1876.
Brooklyn (N. Y. City)	$1,188,150	$1,258,440
Equitable	17,085,952	16,015,142
Germania	5,374,618	5,113,904
Globe	1,568,542	1,616,085
Homeopathic	299,781	333,098
Knickerbocker	2,371,392	2,133,439
Metropolitan	612,250	705,250
Manhattan	5,505,894	5,040,160
Mutual	60,071,180	60,856,200
New York	17,685,597	17,354,837
North America	1,685,234	1,228,700
United States	2,777,407	2,660,938
Universal	2,528,570	1,036,091
Washington	2,353,284	2,323,413
Total	$121,107,859	$117,676,697
Decrease in 1876		$3,431,162

The aggregate investments in real estate and real-estate securities are $135,202,756. The decrease in loans shows the life-insurance companies are diverting their funds from mortgages to Government and other investment securities. The value of the investments in mortgages may be inferred from this table, giving the amount of interest and rents due to each company:

Company.	Interest due and accrued.	Rents due.
Brooklyn (New York City)	$21,799	
Equitable	272,673	$42,141
Germania	89,659	......
Globe	39,055	5,550
Homeopathic	3,859	150
Knickerbocker	374,832	12,256
Manhattan	219,808	......
Metropolitan	8,820	2,415
Mutual	1,332,294	......
New York	224,052	8,476
North America (estimated)	100,000	......
United States	57,325	......
Universal	109,465	......
Washington	36,103	......
Total	$2,899,802	$70,998

In some of these cases the interest will be paid; in others there must be foreclosure.

CONDITION OF THE ST. LOUIS BANKS.

The Manager of the St. Louis Clearing-House has prepared the following exhibit of the condition of the banks of St. Louis on July 1, 1877. It is compiled from public and private sources, and includes the private and State, as well as the National Banks:

	Bonds deposited.	Circulation.
Jan. 1, 1877—7 National Banks	$842,950	$758,435
July 1, 1877—6 National Banks	792,950	708,070
Decrease	$50,000	$50,365

	Capital and surplus.	Savings and time deposits.	Current deposits.
6 National B'ks	$3,728,837	$810,717	$6,832,240
23 State banks	9,346,579	10,129,254	12,687,774
29 Clearing-House banks	13,075,416	10,939,971	19,520,014
13 banks not in Clearing-House	1,243,397	1,996,608	1,338,204
42 banks in St. Louis	14,318,813	12,936,579	20,858,218
46 banks Jan. 1, 1877	17,884,796	14,281,989	24,257,177
Decrease last six months	3,565,983	1,345,410	3,398,959

	Loans, discounts, and bonds.	Cash and exchange.
6 National Banks	$7,148,042	$3,769,894
23 State banks	24,603,842	6,220,368
29 Clearing-House banks	31,751,884	9,990,262
13 banks not in Clearing-House	3,795,310	617,527
42 banks in St. Louis	35,547,194	10,607,789
46 banks Jan. 1, 1877	42,548,113	11,317,692
Decrease last six months	7,000,919	709,903

BRITISH REVENUE.

The London *Times* publishes a comparative statement of the British Goverment's revenue. The total receipts from the various sources of customs and internal duties were $395,422,460 in the year ended June 30, 1877, and $386,062,215 in the fiscal year 1876. This shows a gain in 1877 of $9,360,245. The revenue returns of a country furnish one of the most trustworthy indications of the condition of its population, and this gain in its revenue is considered in Great Britain as encouraging a sign as the recent increase of its imports. The London *Times*, in commenting editorially on these returns, finds it not altogether easy to reconcile them with the prevalent accounts of the stagnation of trade. It hopes that their real meaning is that some turn in the tide has at last been reached. At the same time the outbreak of the war has stimulated certain trades, and given merchants and manufacturers a feeling of some security for their ventures. As far as this is the case, it must be remembered that the stimulation may prove to be only temporary. As the *Times* says, if war provides employment for certain trades, it tends in an increasing degree, the longer it lasts, to depress others. We have given this space to British revenue returns, because an improvement in trade in England is a most encouraging symptom of the general commercial health of the world, in which the United States is inextricably interested.

MUNICIPAL BONDS IN SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

A plan is under discussion in New York to have a law passed at the next session of the Legislature authorizing the city to issue its bonds in denominations of $25 and $50. The savings banks depositors of that city, alarmed by the failure of about twenty savings banks, have withdrawn a large portion of their deposits, and it is believed would be glad to put them into long municipal bonds. There have been considerable subscriptions to the 4 per cents from this class. A proposal to put such a bill through the Legislature last winter was checked by the objection of Comptroller Green that the issue of bonds of small denominations would involve too much and too costly clerical service.

ADVICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE CHARTER OAK.

The Hartford *Courant* advises the public that it will be very foolish for any one who holds a policy in the Charter Oak to sacrifice it. The lowest estimate yet made by any one of the value of the assets of the Company puts them at $6,000,000. Even at that a policy is worth saving, and as soon as a Receiver is appointed the necessity for making payments ceases, and at some time each policy-holder will receive his dividend on the present value of the policy.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 105⅛@105⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95⅛@94⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486	488
France	513¾	511¼
Belgium	513¾	511¼
Switzerland	513¾	511¼
Germany	95¼	96
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27¼
Austria	....	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	106⅞	107
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	108⅝	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	111⅜	112
United States 10-40s	112¾	113¼
United States new 5s of '81	111⅛	111⅝
United States currency 6s	124⅞	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*109	*110
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	*109	*110
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	*109	*110
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds, long	*108¾	*109¾
North Chicago (L. Park)	*97½	....
West Park	*97	....
City Railway, South Side	150	152
City Railway, West Side	180	....
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Traders' Insurance Company	....	126
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
West Division Railway 7 per cents	*105	*106½
Exposition stock	30	35

* And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold opened at 105⅛, advanced to 105⅜, and closed at 105⅜. The advance was due to the fact that many of the smaller subscribers to the 4 per cent loan who had delayed purchasing their gold became somewhat frightened at the strength of the market, and bought quite freely. Loans were 1-64 per diem and 6@7 per annum for use early in the day, but later borrowers were accommodated at 2@3, and, in exceptional instances, loans were made flat.

Silver at London, 54¼d. Here, silver bars 125 in greenbacks and 118½ in gold. Silver coin ¾ discount to par.

Governments were active and a fraction lower in some instances.

Railroad bonds are firm.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were strong and higher, Western shares being conspicuous in the improvement. St. Paul preferred advanced to 59⅝, New York Central to 94⅞, Lake Shore to 50¾, Northwestern preferred to 51⅝, Rock Island to 94⅜, Western Union to 62¾, Michigan Central to 42¾, Union Pacific to 65, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 40⅜, Delaware & Hudson to 36, and Morris & Essex to 68. In late dealings there was a slight reaction under sales to realize profits. There are few outsiders in the market at present, and operations are confined almost exclusively to professional speculators. Transactions were 139,000 shares, of which 10,000 were New York Central, 26,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern preferred, 8,000 Rock Island, 30,000 St. Pauls, 19,000 Lackawanna, 10,000 Michigan Central, and 13,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Customs receipts, $284,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $291,000.

Clearings, $23,000,000.

Produce exports for the week, $5,154,000.

Sterling, actual business, long, 485½; short, 487½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112	New 4½s	109
New	106⅞	10-40s	112¾
Coupons, '67	108⅞	Coupons	113
Coupons, '68	111⅜	Currency	124⅞
New 5s	111⅝		

STOCKS.

Western Union	62¾	Northwestern pfd	51
Quicksilver	13	C., C., C. & I	25
Quicksilver preferred	22¼	New Jersey Central	9⅜
Pacific Mail	20⅛	Rock Island	94⅜
Mariposa	2	St. Paul	23¾
Mariposa preferred	2	St. Paul preferred	59⅝
Adams Express	96	Wabash	3⅝
Wells-Fargo	82	Fort Wayne	90
American Express	45⅛	Terre Haute	5
United States Express	41	Terre Haute, pfd	12
New York Central	94⅞	C. & A.	83⅛
Erie	8⅜	C. & A. preferred	100
Erie preferred	18	Ohio & Mississippi	3⅛
Harlem	138⅛	D., L. & W.	40⅜
Harlem preferred	137	A. & P. Tel	19⅛
Michigan Central	42¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	99	C., B. & Q.	99⅛
Union Pacific, stock	65	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13
Lake Shore	50¾	Central Pacific bonds	108⅛
Illinois Central	57	Union Pacific bonds	105⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	82	U. P. land-grant	103⅛
Northwestern	22¼	U. P. sinking-fund	97⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43⅛	Virginia, new	31
Tennessee, new	43⅛	Missouri	106⅛
Virginia, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	10	Kentuck	3⅛
Belcher	3⅛	Leopard	1⅛
Best & Belcher	14⅛	Mexican	10
Bullion	5	Northern Belle, ex	16⅛
Consolidated Virginia	2⅜	Overman	11
California, ex	28⅛	Ophir	14⅛
Choliar	27⅛	Raymond & Ely	9⅛
Caledonia	3	Silver Hill	1
Crown Point	3	Savage	5⅛
Exchequer	5⅛	Segregated Belcher	21
Gould & Curry	9⅛	Sierra Nevada	4⅛
Hale & Norcross	9⅛	Union Consolidated	4⅛
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	7⅛
Julia Consolidated	1⅛	Eureka Consolidated	26⅛
Justice	7⅛		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Gold, 105⅛@105⅜.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 114.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 17.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £25,000.

Consols, money and account, 94 9-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 106½; '67s, 106; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 107⅝.

New York Central, 93; Erie, 8; preferred, 18; Illinois Central, 56.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes, 107f 40c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, July 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, s w cor of Harrison st, e f, und ½ of 77x180 ft, dated July 14 (Nelson Ludington to Daniel Wells, Jr.)	$11,600
Huron st, n e cor of North Market st, s f, 74x100 ft; also Lincoln av, 200 ft n w of Hurlbut st, s w f, 226 ft to alley, with Lots 33 to 40 in same block, dated July 2 (Leonard Faich to James P. Dwyer)	20,000
Same as the above, dated July 3 (James P. Dwyer to Mary E. Faich)	20,000
Lincoln av, 326 ft n w of Hurlbut st, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 8	1,300
Wabash av, 386⅔ ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 19⅔x91⅔ ft, dated July 13	5,500
Indiana av, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth sts, w f, 16⅓x178 ft; also Wabash av, 78⅔ ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 20x110 ft, dated July 13	12,500
Fourth av, 200 ft s of Polk st, w f, 25x91 ft, with building No. 187, dated July 14	1,500
Oakley av, 48 ft n of Cobieuz st, e f, 48x100 ft, dated July 16	550
Hamilton av, 96 ft n of West Adams st, e f, 24⅛x128 ft, with improvements, dated July 16	5,500
South Dearborn st, 24 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24x123 ft, with building, dated July 17	3,650
South Dearborn st, 168 ft south of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated July 17	1,500
Jefferson st, 20 ft n of Dekoven st, w f, 20x83 4-10 ft, with building, dated July 16	4,500
Milwaukee av, 300 ft s e of Jane st, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 9	3,000
West Madison st, s e cor Wood st, n f, 50x104⅔ ft, dated July 13 (Samuel D. Weakley to Martin M. Leahy)	10,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, s e cor of Atlantic st, n f, 49½x105 ft, dated July 16	$650

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	5,548	9,366	9,168	5,786
Wheat, bu	21,670	39,380	13,297	13,057
Corn, bu	398,485	183,426	221,406	96,694
Oats, bu	32,280	49,777	87,271	34,034
Rye, bu	2,297	3,610	437	1,549
Barley, bu	2,520	400	458	....
Grass seed, lbs	2,294	14,930	2,880	1,617
Flax seed, lbs	14,700	86,143	....	20,000
B. corn, lbs	15,175	27,500	20,000	47,750
C. meats, lbs	238,885	182,160	1,772,438	876,754
Beef, brls	....	....	50	....
Pork, brls	....	....	234	74
Lard, lbs	....	75	274	513
Tallow, lbs	43,500	....	340,830	314,590
Butter, lbs	8,190	86,480	129,100	6,800
Live hogs, No.	162,700	109,698	351,081	115,280
Cattle, No.	19,388	7,916	3,840	4,045
Sheep, No.	2,456	2,389	1,317	366
Hides, lbs	148	147	....	....
Highwin's, brls	101,194	79,064	112,510	65,370
Wool, lbs	....	207	102	70
Potatoes, bu	335,595	199,115	638,188	90,933
Coal, tons	675	1,997	....	*237
Hay, tons	9,432	3,576	606	596
Lumber, m ft	60	80	20	5
Shingles, m	12,080	10,015	2,131	2,018
Salt, brls	3,734	5,755	230	747
Poultry, coops	49,649	927	2,740	3,831
Eggs, pkgs	37	24	....	....
Butter, lbs	476	654	347	7
Cheese, bxs	1,710	2,492	3,663	1,662
G. apples, brls	....	64	....	....
Beans, bu	....	....	65	6

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 5,789 bu wheat, 4,930 bu corn, 700 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 11 cars No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do (25 wheat); 144 cars and 1,200 bu high mixed corn, 7 cars new do, 7 cars new mixed, 336 cars and 11,600 bu No. 2 corn, 165 cars and 6,000 bu rejected do, 24 cars no grade (703 corn); 7 cars white oats, 9 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 do, 22 cars and 500 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (39 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 6 cars rejected do. Total (778 cars), 347,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,316 bu wheat, 273,709 bu corn, 62,199 bu oats, 304 bu rye, 388 [illegible] barley.

The direct forei[illegible] [illegible]ports from this city during last week included 75 brls pork, 5,116 bxs meats, 9,562 cases canned do, 631 tcs and 51 other packages lard, 4,084 packages butter and cheese, 177 brls tallow, 200 brls alcohol, and 38,020 lbs tobacco.

The way in which corn and wheat were offered yesterday for August delivery suggested a remark once made by an antiquated female—"It is a sin for snakes." One might have inferred that there was some 50,000,000 bu August corn, and not less than 10,000,000 bu August wheat, here waiting to be sold, instead of the [illegible]all quantities actually in store. A little fine wa[illegible] is good for making grain grow in imagination [illegible]ll as in reality.

More dissatisfaction about s[illegible]ks of pork reported to be on hand. The objectors think there is more pork here than appears on the face of the returns published yesterday. Some operators opined that the difference might be accounted for by taking note of shipping orders on hand; while others claimed that such orders, if they existed, ought not to be counted in. There is also complaint heard about the omission of certain parties to report English cuts of meats on hand, while they have the advantage of knowing how much winter stuff they have to compete with.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally easier. The feeling was firm at the outset, in sympathy with the tone of foreign advices, but after 12 o'clock a weak phase set in, the effects being chiefly felt in pork and wheat. The crop reports were favorable, the general result being reducible to the one word "magnificent," and that, with continued fine weather, brought out short sellers in force, especially in wheat and corn, though cash lots were relatively strong throughout, being in good demand for shipment, and lake freights dragged, only because of the scarcity of grain. The subjoined statement shows that our stocks were further reduced last week, that of wheat being now very small; and some shipping orders for the latter cereal could not be filled yesterday, in the absence of offerings.

Domestic dry-goods were in light request from interior dealers and city retailers, and were again quoted firm and unchanged. The tendency in both cotton and woolen textures is in an upward direction. The grocery market developed no specially new features. There was a well-sustained activity and a generally steady set of prices. Sugars, however, were easy, previous quotations being shaded. Coffees and rice remain strong. In the butter market little change was observable. A fairly active local and shipping demand existed, and the tenor of prices, especially for good to choice grades, was firm. Cheese met with a good demand and was stronger, advancing a ¼c. Prices of dried fruits ranged about the same as on Monday, excepting a slight advance in apples. Raisins were firm, and prunes also were held at full figures. The fish trade was active, with saltwater descriptions showing an advancing tendency. There was an unchanged market for oils, paints, and colors. Lard oil was again reported in large demand, and was firm. Carbon and West Virginia oils fairly active; other kinds were dull. An active and strong market for grain bags was noted. The different brands were advanced a ½c—Stark to 24c; Lewiston to 22c; and American to 19½c. Leather, tobacco, coal, and wood were without change.

The lumber market was steady and moderately active. The offerings of cargoes were light and well reduced before night. The yard business was as good as usual. Hardware and metals were quiet and steady. The wool market was firm and fairly active. Broom-corn, hay, and seeds remain quiet. The demand for hides was fair and the light offerings sold readily. The demand for potatoes was fair and prices were steady under moderate offerings, with less competition from the neighboring farmers. Green fruits were abundant and generally lower. Poultry was more plenty and easier.

Lake freights were moderately active and firmer, at 2¼@2½c for corn to Buffalo, closing at the outside. Room was taken for 343,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and correspoding dates:

	July 14, 1877.	July 7, 1877.	July 15, 1876.
Wheat—			
No. 2 red	2,479	2,479	3,017
No. 3 winter	4,252	4,252	1,770
Rejected winter	1,218	1,248	8,749
No. 1 spring	741	741	8,253
No. 2 spring	96,015	234,058	928,573
No. 3 spring	22,944	32,329	128,683
Rejected spring	13,920	17,184	75,731
No grade spring	.....	.....	1,874
No. 1 N. W. spring	15,611	15,611	147,247
No. 2 N. W. spring	103,112	119,361	384,580
Total	260,322	427,263	1,688,477
Corn—			
No. 1	28,969	44,191	3,838
No. 2	492,883	852,180	680,976
Rejected	257,510	230,572	153,832
No grade	40,375	7,373	19,347
High mixed	512,922	627,565	67,683
New do	44,069	41,024	12,861
Yellow	11,589	12,018	287
New mixed	44,088	62,906	31,076
Total	1,437,325	1,877,839	969,848
Oats—			
No. 2	145,057	210,336	167,130
Rejected	57,877	50,061	49,417
No grade	4,645	4,645	1,301
No. 2 white	35,736	38,017	70,296
Total	243,315	303,059	288,144
Rye—			
No. 1	7,930	7,930	358
No. 2	19,373	45,098	42,620
Rejected	3,970	4,405	12,123
No grade	770	770	1,423
Total	32,043	58,203	56,564
Barley—			
No. 2	5,811	6,500	304,436
New No. 2	36,001	41,220	....
No. 3	12,283	11,375	25,767
New No. 3	3,683	3,683	....
Rejected	49,512	32,064	13,956
New do	3,089	3,089	....
Total	110,399	97,951	344,159

Total of all kinds in store, 2,083,404 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 166,941 bu wheat, 440,514 bu corn, 59,744 bu oats, 26,160 bu rye, and an increase of 12,448 bu barley. Total decrease, 680,911 bu. The above noted quantities of N. W. wheat include 14,749 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 66,361 bu No. 2 do.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs July 17: F. W. Hoyne & Co., 100 brls of ale; Fowler Brothers, 100 sacks of salt; Schweitzer & Beer, 13 pkgs of toys, etc., etc.; H. Hurlbut & Co., 2 casks and 1 case of fancy goods; Theodore Meilhold, 9 cases musical instruments; Henry Enderis, 1 case of books; Kohlsaat & Co., 2 cases of dry goods; order Bryce & Co., 5 drums of caustic soda; Barnum Brothers, 6 cases of fancy goods; M. Wright, 1 case of needles. Amount collected, $2,952.74.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and very much unsettled. The market was firm early, in sympathy with hogs, which were quoted 5c per 100 lbs higher; while there was little change in the tone of advices from other points. But toward noon weakness set in, and the market ruled heavy thenceforward, under large offerings for future, while the shipping demand was checked by the recent advance in prices, and the fact that Monday's report showed larger stocks of product on hand at this point than had been expected by many parties. The drop was all the more severe on long operators as it came when not looked for, and several lots of pork and lard were closed out for next month, because the holders did not care to put up additional margins. There were some rumors about St. Louis stuff being offered here, but they were not verified.

MESS PORK—Was quite active and very weak, declining 47½@50c per brl, and closing 40c lower than Monday afternoon. Sales were reported of 70 brls cash at $13.25; 23,500 brls seller August at $13.07½@13.55; and 12,000 brls seller September at $13.20@13.65. Total, 35,570 brls. The market closed steadier at $13.15@13.20 cash or seller July; $13.15@13.17½ seller August; and $13.25@13.27½ seller September. Seller the year closed nominally at $12.75@13.00.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $12.00@12.25, and extra prime do at $9.00@9.25.

LARD—Was more active, and declined 20@25c per 100 lbs, closing about 20c lower than on Monday afternoon. Sales were reported of 5,250 tcs seller August at $8.90@9.10, and 3,250 tcs seller September at $9.00@9.17½. Total, 8,500 tcs. The market closed dull at $8.90@8.95 cash or seller July; $8.92½@8.95 seller August; and $9.00@9.02½ seller September. New lard was quoted at 10@15c per 100 lbs below the price of regular.

MEATS—Were moderately active, but weak, in sympathy with pork and lard, declining about 20c per 100 lbs on short ribs, while other descriptions were easier at former quotations. Sales were reported of 50 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 6c; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams, summer (15 lbs), and 50 tcs do, winter (14 lbs), at 9¾c; 250 bxs long-cut hams at 9¼@9¾c; 40,000 lbs short clears at 7¼c; 250 bxs do, and 500 bxs long and short clears, both on private terms; 200 bxs (summer) short ribs at 7c; 350,000 lbs do at $7.05@7.10 per 100 lbs seller August; and $7.15@7.17½ seller September.

The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	4¾	6¾	6¼	7
Loose, cured	5	6⅞	6⅜	7⅛
Boxed	5¼	7	6⅝	7⅜
August, loose	5	6⅞	6⅜	7⅛
September, loose	5⅛	7	6⅝	7¼

Long and short clears quoted at 6⅞c cash or July, and 6⅛ seller August. Cumberlands quiet at 6¾@7c; long cut hams, 9½@9¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9@10c. Green hams, 8¼@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6¼c for shoulders, 8@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼@8⅝c for short clears, 10½@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@7c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $19.00@20.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7½@7⅝c for city, and 7¼@7½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more irregular. Winters were weak, while good family flours were quoted firm at former prices. Low grades were heavy, holders being anxious to close them out. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters, partly at $8.25; 1,217 brls springs at $5.00@8.00; 400 brls spring superfines at $4.75; and 400 brls rye flour, partly at $4.50. Total, 2,217 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, 8.50@9.25; medium do, $7.75@8.00; common do, $6.50@7.00; choice Minnesota spring, $8.00@8.50; medium do, $7.00@7.75; choice patents, $9.50@9.75; medium do, $8.50@8.75; common do, $8.00@8.25; choice family flour (spring), $7.50@7.75; medium do, $6.75@7.25; spring extras, $6.00@6.50; choice spring superfines, $4.50@5.00; medium do, $4.00@4.50. Rye flour, $4.00@4.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were 30 tons at $11.25@11.50 per ton free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons fine at $19.00 per ton free on board car.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $15.00 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $17.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly easier. Next month's deliveries declined 2c, and this month 3c, both closing 2c lower than Monday afternoon; while cash lots of No. 2 were only about ½c lower, and scarce at that. Liverpool was quoted firm, with cargoes improving, and unsettled weather, but the latest telegrams noted an easier feeling, and New York was quiet, while the news from the interior was very favorable to the new crop. The market was also affected in a downward direction by the more free arrivals of winter wheat at other points, and the offering of a few sample lots here. The bears were anxious to sell, in full confidence that prices will rule still lower, and the longs were willing to settle, both for this month and next, some doing so because they did not care to post additional margins. There was very little done in spot, but a good demand was understood to exist, and there was one order for a 25,000-bu cargo of No. 2 which was not filled at the latest advices. The subjoined statement shows that three such cargoes would nearly exhaust our stock of the speculative grade. Seller August opened at $1.18, advanced to $1.18¾, and fell off irregularly to $1.16¼ at the close. Seller September sold at $1.12@1.13, and seller the year was quoted at $1.10@1.11, both closing at the inside. Seller the month sold (mostly in settlement) at $1.37@1.41, closing at $1.38. The closing on cash lots is merely a matter of guess. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.44@1.45; 2,400 bu by sample at $1.05@1.47 on track; and 2,400 bu do at $1.05@1.47 free on board cars. Total, 9,600 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in fair demand, and relatively firm. Sales were 4,400 bu No. 2 at $1.40@1.47; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.32@1.52.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull, the offerings, though not large, being in excess of the demand. Sales were reported of 350 bu red by sample at $1.46; and 250 bu Missouri white at $1.56, both free on board cars.

CORN—Was active and firmer, advancing ⅜@½c per bu, and closing ½c higher on cash lots, and ⅜c higher on August than on Monday afternoon. Liverpool reported an upward tendency at 2@3d per quarter on cargoes, and later telegraphed 6d further advance, while our receipts were smaller, but exceeded the shipments. There was again a very good demand for shipment, more orders being here than could be filled, and some freight room was understood to be waiting for the grain. But fine weather, with favorable reports from the growing crops, caused a weak feeling on the part of some holders for futures, and the short sellers followed suit, which caused cash lots to decline ⅛c in sympathy. The offerings for future seemed to be nearly all on local account, country holders being rather interested in getting their grain in this month, so as to obtain the current premium. The continued good shipping demand is understood to be partially based on the expectation that freight rates will be so much higher next month as to compensate for the difference in price, while the grain is actually wanted for consumption, as consumers held off during the germinating season, afraid of receiving the hot corn which was so freely promised by the bears. Seller August opened at 48⅛c, sold at 48¼c, advanced to 48⅝c, declined to 48⅜c, and closed at 48½c. Seller September sold at 48⅞@49c, closing at 49@48⅞c. Seller the month on July receipts sold at 49½@49⅝c, and old receipts ½c below that range. Cash lots of No. 2 (gilt-edged receipts) closed at 49½c, and high mixed do at 49⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 88,000 bu high mixed at 49½@50¼c; 5,600 bu new do at 48@48½c; 9,200 bu new mixed at 47½@47¾c; 149,800 bu No. 2 at 49@49½c; 105,000 bu rejected at 46⅝@47½c; 1,600 bu no grade at 42c; 7,200 bu shelled by sample at 40@51c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 44@49c free on board cars. Total, 368,000 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet and easier. The receipts were only fair, while the reported shipments were large, and the stock in store decreased last week. But the market was easy under fair offerings, with a light inquiry for futures, and a moderate trade in cash and samples. August was steady at 28⅛@28¼c. July sold at 31½@31⅝c, closing at the outside. Rejected oats were slow at 21@23c. Samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 15,000 bu by sample at 20@40½c on track; 7,800 bu do at 27@40½c free on board. Total, 32,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet, cash being dull and easy. New is beginning to arrive, and the orders for old were withdrawn, hence the weakness. August was firm, being in request, with the offerings smaller than heretofore. No. 2 sold at 64c, and July at 60½c, and August at 55¼c. Three cars of new rye were offered, and were bid on by local distillers. Cash sales included 800 bu No. 2 at 64c; 800 bu new by sample at 64@65c, and 400 bu old do at 66c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and little better than nominal. September was quoted at 85c, with buyers at about 82½c. Rejected sold at 38c. Samples were dull. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu rejected at 38@39c.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 400,000 bu at $1.15¾@1.16½ for August, $1.46 for July, $1.12¼ for September, and $1.10¼ for the year.

Corn—85,000 bu at 48⅜c for August and 48½@48¾c for September.

Mess Pork—4,000 brls at $13.10@13.15 for August and $13.20@13.25 for September.

Lard—750 tcs at $8.92½ for August and $9.02½ for September.

LATEST.

Mess pork was active and firmer. Sales 500 brls at $13.10@13.30 for August and $13.22½@13.37½ for September.

Lard was quiet. Sales 1,250 tcs at $8.92½@8.97½ for August and $9.05@9.07½ for September.

Meats were active. Sales 800,000 lbs short ribs at $6.95 August and $7.05 September; 2,000 boxes long and short clears on private terms: 100 boxes long clears, averaging 40 lbs, at 6⅜c; 50 boxes Cumberland sides at 6¾c, and 25 boxes do at 7c.

Wheat was active and irregular, closing stronger on the strength of war rumors from Europe. September sold at $1.11¾@1.12¼, closing at $1.12. August sold at $1.15¾@1.16⅝, and closed at $1.16½@1.16⅝. Seller the year sold at $1.10@1.10¼, and cash at $1.44. Seller July sold at $1.37. After the bell struck August was quoted at $1.16¾.

Corn was a shade better. August sold at 48⅝@48¾c and July at 49¼@49⅝c, both closing at the outside. September closed at 48⅞@48¾c.

Oats were quiet at 28⅛c for August and 31¼c for July.

Freight room was engaged for 118,000 bu corn, partly at 2¼c by steam. The sail vessels were on private terms.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was firmer than in the forenoon, with sales of 2,000 brls at $13.22½@13.25 for August and $13.35@13.37½ for September. Also, 250 brls were changed from August to September for 12½c. The market closed stronger at $13.20@13.25 for August, and $13.32½@13.37½ for September.

Lard was quiet at $8.95@8.97½c for August, and $9.02½@9.05 for September. Sales: 750 tcs at $8.95@8.97½c for August; and 500 tcs were changed from August to September for 10c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.06@2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and steady. Quotations: Green hurl, 7@7½c; medium hurl, red-tipped, 5½@6½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 6@7c; red-tipped, with do, 5@5½c; red do, 4½@5c; inside brush, 4½@5½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4½@5c; crooked do, 3½@5c.

BUTTER—The market had no specially new features. There was a well-sustained activity in both the local and shipping demand, and despite the continued heavy receipts there were no signs of weakness in prices of good to choice qualities. From New York the shipments abroad continue on a liberal scale, and that market has of late developed a firmer, healthier tone than characterized it during the earlier weeks of the season. We quote prices steady and firm as follows: Fancy creamery, 20@21c; choice dairy, 15@18c; medium to good, 12@13c; inferior to common, 9@11c.

BAGGING—Under a continued brisk demand and rapidly dwindling stocks the market for grain bags continues to advance. The quotations were marked up another ½c yesterday, and the feeling was buoyant at the advance. Owing to the unprofitable prices, the production of the Amoskeag and Montaup brands were some time since discontinued, and the product of other mills greatly curtailed, so that at the present time stocks are exceptionally small, and the position of the market is one of great strength. Burlaps remain quiet and steady, as do also gunnies and wool sacks. We revise our list as follows: Stark A, 24c; Montaup, 23c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 20½c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 14@16c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Remained firm. There was a liberal movement both on Eastern and interior account, and for fine goods holders were asking a further advance, and we now quote good to choice full cream cheese at 8@9½c. For skims there is but little inquiry, and prices remain low and unsatisfactory, ranging from 3@6c.

COAL—Trade was dull, with prices ranging as before, and nominally steady. We quote: Lackawanna egg, $5.75; do nut and range, $6.00; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.25; Gartsherrie, $4.50; Indiana block, $4.75.

EGGS—Fresh packages were quoted at 11@12c, and large lots at 10c.

FISH—Salt water fish were easy, the tendency being to advance in sympathy with prices at the sources of supply. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of July 14 says: "Pickeled fish continue firm, and another advance has been made. The catch of mackerel so far this season is very light, the entire catch on our shore up to July 12, as reported to the Boston Fish Bureau, being only 28,043 brls. Since July 1, very few have been caught. To July 1, 1876, the catch was 81,193 brls." Lake fish remain about steady. There was an active movement at the annexed prices: No. 1 whitefish, per half-brl, $4.25@4.40; family whitefish, $3.25; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@10.00; do extra, ½-brl, $13.00; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; large family, do new, ½-brl, $6.00; do medium, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; summer-cured cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ¼-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins were firmer than on the few preceding days, the New York market having partially recovered from the extreme depression of last week. Prunes were firm, as were also currants and apples, the latter being held about ½c higher than last week. Nuts remain dull and unchanged. We now quote as follows:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, old, 7½@7¾c; do, new, 8¼@8½c; raisins, layers, $1.70; loose Muscatel, $2.20@2.30; Valencia, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c; citron, 20@21c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@14c; Michigan do, 5¾@6½c; Southern, 4¾@5½c; blackberries, 7½@7¾c; raspberries, 24@25c; pitted cherries, 15@16c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9½@10c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 6½@7c; pecans, Texas, 7½@8c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6@6½c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Raspberries were lower, under large receipts. The red variety was the most abundant. Other fruits were plentiful and easy. The demand was fair: Raspberries, black, $1.50 per case of 16 bxs; red, $1.25@1.50 per case of 16 bxs; blue berries, $3.00@3.50 per bu; blackberries, $2.75@3.00; Alton do, 15c per qt; cherries, 15c per qt; currants, $3.50 per bu; new apples, 25@50c per box, or $2.00@2.50 per brl; pears, $1.25 per basket; peaches, $1.25@1.50 per basket or box; plums, $3.00 per case; tomatoes, $1.00 per box; oranges, $6.00@7.00 per box; lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; California pears, $4.50@5.00.

GROCERIES—The position of the market was much the same as noted for a number of days previous. A satisfactory active business is in progress, and the general market maintains a fairly firm tone. According to latest estimates the stock of sugars is much larger than generally supposed, and it begins to look as though the long anticipated advance would not take place at all. It appears that our importations from minor countries have been largely increased, and if the figures furnished by the New York Board of Trade may be trusted the stock of sugars in the United States is much larger than at this time last year. Coffees and rice remain very firm. Soaps, starch, spices, sirups, etc., were comparatively steady. We now quote:

RICE—Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 6¾@7¾c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; good to prime, 23½@24¼c; common to fair, 21½@22½c; roasting, 19@20c; Singapore Java, 24@25c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed, 12¾c; granulated standard, 12½@12¾c; powdered, 12¼@12⅝c; A standard, 11⅝@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 1, 10⅞c; C No. 2, 10⅝@10¾c; yellow, 10@10½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 58@60c; California honey drips, 53@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do prime, 60@63c; common to good, 52@58c; common molasses, 45@50c; black strap, 38@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5½@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¾@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet. Following are the prices: Timothy, $9.50@10.00; No. 2, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.50; No. 1, $5.50; slough, $4.50.

HIDES—Were in light supply and steady under a fair inquiry from local buyers. Following is the price list: City butchers' cows, 6½c; steers, 7@8c; green-cured, light, 9½c; heavy, 8½c; damaged, 7½c; part cured, 8½c; green salted kip, 9½c; green calf, 12c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 12½c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were in fair demand and steady at the recent quotation. Sales aggregated 150 brls at $1.08 per gallon.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. Dealers look for a good trade in the fall. Quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $7.75; do IX, 10x14, $10.25; roofing, 14x20½, IC, $7.25; 14x20, IX, $9.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 26c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 15c; extra, 17c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3 4-10c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 14c; do, No. 1, stained, 13c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c, with discount of 35 per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $2.00@2.10.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, 4½@4¾c, inside for car-load lots.

NAILS—Were quiet at $2.50 rates net.

OILS—Lard oil was in large demand, and was firm. A liberal movement in carbon and West Virginia oils was also reported. There was not much doing in other lines. Quotations remained unchanged. Following is the list: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 14½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 17½c; snow-white, 150 test, 19½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 19½c; extra lard oil, 78c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 65c; boiled, 71c; whale, winter-bleach, 75c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do, extra, 85@90c; do, No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 47c; Straits, 52c; miners' oil, 80c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gray, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg. 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POULTRY—The offerings were larger, and the market easier in consequence. Old chickens and large springs were quoted at $4.00@4.25. Small springs were slow at $1.50@3.00. Turkeys were quoted at 10c.

POTATOES—Were in fair request and steady. The receipts are small, and the stock has been reduced. Sales were made at $2.00@2.50 per brl.

SEEDS—Were dull. Timothy was offered, but there was no outside demand, and dealers declined to take hold. Other seeds were quiet. Timothy, $1.60@1.75; clover, $7.50; flax, $1.40@1.45; Hungarian and millet, 35@45c; buckwheat, $1.25@1.40.

SALT—Was active and steady. Fine salt, $1.05; ordinary coarse, $1.20; dairy, without bags, $2.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TOBACCO—Trade was quoted quiet, with prices only fairly sustained. Below are the ruling rates:

FINE CUT—Choice to extra, 65@75c; medium to good, 50@58c; common, 43@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, soft pressed, choice to extra, 68@73c; do hard-pressed, 60@65c; half-bright choice, 55@58c; do medium, 50@53c; standard black, good to extra, 50@55c; common black, 43@45c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 34@37c; medium, 31@33c; common, 29@30c; California, granulated, common to good, 35@55c; choice to extra, 60@80c.

TEAS—A fair demand existed at prices showing no quotable change from those current for a fortnight past. We repeat our list as follows:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 27@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 83@88c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@25c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new garden picked, 75@80c.

OOLONG—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOD—Was dull and unchanged—quoted at $7.00 for maple, at $6.00 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs—delivered.

WOOL—Was fairly active and steady. The Boston *Bulletin* says: "It has been an extremely active week in the wool trade, with the sales of all kinds footing up nearly 4,600,000 lbs. This is the largest business ever done in one week in the Boston wool trade. The demand has run mainly on the low and medium grades of new fleece, on combing and delaine selections, and on fine foreign wools. Manufacturers have bought comparatively few fine clothing domestic fleeces, and are extremely desirous of breaking the market for them. Holders, however, are very firm for these, as for every other grade except low carpet wools. The sales of new washed clothing fleece have been 1,065,000 lbs. The largest transactions have been in Michigans, and many of the heaviest sales are reported on private terms, but it is understood that very little of the X went for more than 44c, if so high as that." Quotations: New medium unwashed wools, 26@27c; fine do, 23@25c; fine fleece, washed, 35@38c; medium do, 36@40c; tub wools, choice, 40@43c; do, fair to good, 36@38c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading seaboard points:

Chicago to—	Fourth class. Cents.	Grain, pork, lard, etc. Cents.	Flour. Cents.	Boxed meats. Cents.	Seeds. Cents.
New York	35	30	60	35	45
Baltimore	32	27	54	32	42
Philadelphia	34	28	56	34	44
Boston & N. England	40	35	70	40	50
Albany	30	25	50	30	40
Montreal	30	25	50	30	40

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,456	19,388	148
Tuesday	4,500	15,600	500
Total	6,956	34,988	648
Same time last week	4,235	19,235	755
Week before last	4,322	30,147	497
Shipments—			
Monday	1,327	3,840	....

CATTLE—The supply was nearly twice as large as for the day before, amounting to 4,500 head, and making a total for the two days of 6,956 head, against 4,235 for the same time last week, and 4,322 head week before last. The increased receipts and the unfavorable reports from the East weakened the market, and the day's sales show a decline from Saturday last of 15@20c on nearly all grades. The exception was extra beeves, which were wanted by exporters at about former figures. At the reduced figures there was not much life in the trade, and the close of the day found a good deal of stuff left over unsold. The range of sales was $2.00@6.65, though not much trading was done above $5.70 or below $3.00. Texas through cattle, as for a number of days previous, comprised a considerable proportion of the receipts, and in that class of stock the tendency seems to be to still lower rates. A dispatch dated New York, July 16, says: "Three hundred and fifty fat steers taken to slaughter for the English market at 11½@12½c; nearly 400 choice purchased for shipment alive, mainly 12½@13c. Saturday's steamers took out 2,600 qrs beef; exports for the week ending Saturday, 3,800 qrs and 160 live."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.80@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,110 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas—Through droves	2.75@3.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@6.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	1,426	$6.65	15 Texas	947	$3.35
60	1,348	6.30	19	1,038	3.35
48	1,331	6.00	20	925	3.30
33	1,355	5.80	22 Texas	947	3.50
50	1,331	5.80	21 Texas	1,016	3.50
24	1,288	5.70	21 Texas	1,016	3.50
40	1,270	5.70	11 cows	968	3.25
84	1,247	5.70	41 Texas	951	3.25
108	1,233	5.65	21 Texas	973	3.25
18	1,276	5.65	21 Texas	860	3.20
17	1,242	5.55	99 Texas	880	3.40
32	1,160	5.40	98 Texas	848	3.37½
18	1,173	5.35	207 Texas	939	3.40
34	1,136	5.25	11	1,091	3.25
50	1,207	5.12½	17 cows	977	3.25
14	1,234	5.12½	14	1,073	3.50
16	1,162	5.10	23 Texas	787	3.05
36	1,178	5.10	18 cows	995	3.05
15	1,205	5.00	22 Texas	680	2.87½
35	1,100	4.70	17 cows	853	2.75
33	1,096	4.65	18 Texas	949	3.12½
18	1,111	4.25	19 Texas	925	3.12½
27	1,141	4.05	22 Texas	926	3.12½
20 Texas	1,053	3.75	7 calves	170	5.75
19 Texas	1,120	3.70			

HOGS—The hog trade opened active, with prices 5c higher than the closing quotations of Monday, but subsequently, under the influence of reports from on 'Change of a "break" in provisions, the advance was lost; the market closing easy at $4.90@5.00 for common to prime light weights, and at $4.85@5.10 for poor to choice heavy. Packers and shippers bought liberally, and between those two interests most of the hogs were picked up. Skips and inferior mixed lots sold at $4.25@4.50, and culls at $3.00@4.00. Below are some of the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	288	$5.15	106	269	$5.05	118	238	$5.00
52	276	5.12½	54	246	5.05	54	248	5.00
45	333	5.10	118	283	5.05	43	181	5.00
167	231	5.10	133	180	5.05	74	221	5.00
29	301	5.10	72	181	5.05	58	209	5.00
63	238	5.10	48	300	5.05	47	290	5.00
29	280	5.10	115	212	5.05	104	223	4.95
32	249	5.10	48	294	5.05	124	278	4.95
47	198	5.10	53	317	5.05	47	271	4.95
34	190	5.10	40	192	5.05	89	276	4.95
38	201	5.10	122	215	5.05	54	265	4.90
104	247	5.10	22	215	5.00	59	249	4.90
123	229	5.10	30	227	5.00	50	279	4.90
65	233	5.05	73	240	5.00	51	253	4.90
99	284	5.05	24	208	5.00	35	275	4.90
55	225	5.05	35	178	5.00	34	274	4.90
37	225	5.05	54	248	5.00	25	238	4.85
79	201	5.05	58	218	5.00	20	283	4.75
34	173	5.05	45	239	5.00	73	127	4.50
44	178	5.05	36	189	5.00	22	150	4.50
53	159	5.05	58	270	5.00	33	126	4.50
109	213	5.07½	51	271	5.00	28	165	4.45
57	293	5.05						

SHEEP—There was a fair inquiry at $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs for poor to choice grades. Lambs were in demand at $1.50@2.75.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 457; total for the week, 6,186; fair demand; best grades disposed of; prices nominally unchanged; sales 45 cars best shippers at $6.50@6.75; butcher's fed, medium grades shippers, $5.60@6.25; Colorados, $4.10@4.30; common, $3.90@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,700; total for the week, 5,100; no sales; 5 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 700; total for the week, 9,150; market dull; demand light; prices nominally unchanged; sales 3 cars; heavy good, $5.40; 2 cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 17.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 16 cars or 1,292 head, all for this market; supply heavy, with a fairly active market, with prospects for a big run and probable decline in prices; best $6.00; medium to good, $5.40@6.00; common to fair, $4.75@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,925 head; Yorkers, $5.15@5.20; Philadelphia, $5.20@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,600 head; selling at $3.50@5.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—HOGS—Inactive and lower; $4.60@4.90.

CATTLE—Natives slow and weak; Texans active and steady prices; choice shipping active and steady at $6.35@6.65; good do, $5.50@6.00; light do, $4.50@5.00; fair grass natives, $4.00@4.50; through Texans, $2.50@3.87½.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2,400; cattle, 2,300.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, July 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,228; market firm; fair business; good Northern in demand; choice, $9.75; extra, $8.75@9.50; first quality, $7.75@8.50; second, $6.50@7.50; third, $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,994; market firmer for lambs; full prices obtained for sheep; spring lambs, 6@6½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—HOGS—Demand active for light; other grades quiet; common, $4.40@4.75; light, $4.85@5.00; packing, $4.80@4.95; butchers', $5.05@5.15; receipts, 2,383; shipments, 850.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The past week was an uneventful one in dry goods circles. A continuance of the extreme quietude peculiar to the season has to be noted, and the unusual steadiness of values hitherto remarked also remains a feature of the market. There was a steady flow of orders from the interior trade, but as they were generally restricted to small quantities for the "freshening up" of stocks the aggregate distributions did not reach very important proportions. The prospects for the fall season are now being freely canvassed, and there seems to be but one opinion, and that is, that with present appearances as a guide the season soon to open will prove the most active and prosperous of any that the dry-goods trade have experienced since the autumn of 1873. From all sections of the country come cheering reports concerning the crops, and as they promise to find a market at remunerative prices the outlook certainly is most gratifying. Stocks have rarely been so light as at the present moment, and with the cost of production materially enhanced by the appreciation in the cost of raw materials there cannot be a reasonable doubt that prices of both cotton and woolen textiles will rule higher a little further along in the season. The New York *Journal of Commerce* of July 13 says:

"In cotton goods the market has ruled very quiet, as the absence of a very large number of buyers and sellers shows that inaction was unexpected, and, beyond a few small buyers, the request has been of a very limited character; although through the movement in execution of orders a good volume of sales has been reached to the reduction of a large portion of the receipts. Of all popular styles there is nothing like the usual stock with agents, and while the inquiry for export continues on the present basis it will be the aim of large producers to confine their product to such qualities, widths, and weights that are desirable for any market, thereby lessening the variety of qualities, but cheapening the cost of the fewer number.

"Prices on all grades of staple and colored cottons remain without change, but very steady, with a hardening on some styles through a reduction of the discounts, a feature to be remarked in some of the lower qualities of narrow bleached goods.

"The export movement of domestic cottons for the week have been 2,116 packages from New York, and 95 packages from Boston, in all 2,211 packages, or a grand total of 60,710 packages for the expired portion of the year, against 49,290 packages for the same time in 1876. In addition to the above we note the clearance of the ship Golden State for Shanghai, carrying 2,920 packages."

Below are the current quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	8¾	Broadway	6
Atlantic H, 4-4	8	Langley, standard	7¼
Atlantic D, 4-4	6¾	Cabot A, 4-4	7½
Atlantic P, 4-4	6¾	Cabot W, 4-4	6¾
Indian Head, 4-4	8¾	New Hartford, AA	6
Indian Head, 7-8	7¾	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	6¼
Superior, A	8	Lawrence, Y	7
Nashville	8	Agawam F, 4-4	6
Wachusetts	8	Tremont, CC	5
Stark A, 4-4	8	Nonpareil	5½
Augusta	7½	Granite, B	6¼
Macon	7	Badger State, LL	6¼
Mystic River	7	Continental	6¼

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	8¾	Indian Orchard, NN	7
Nashua R, 36-in	7½	Indian Orchard, RR	6½
Nashua O, 33-in	6¾	Dwight Star, 4-4	8
Pepperell E, 40-in	8	Dwight Star, 40-in	8
Pepperell R, 36-in	7½	Continental C	8
Pepperell O, 33-in	7	Boott, M	7½
Pepperell N, 30-in	6¾	Newmarket A	6¾
Crescent	8	Massachusetts B B	6¾
Prescott X L	8	Great Falls J	6½
Indian Orchard, AA	8¾	Portsmouth P	5
Indian Orchard, EE	7½	Mohawk	4½

PRINTS.

Merrimac F, Pink	8	Amoskeag	5¾
Merrimac D	6½	Freeman	5½
Pacific	6½	Mourning	5½
Cocheco	6½	Shirting	6@6¼
Cocheco E, 72x72	6	Mallory Pink	7
Hamilton	6½	Mallory Purple	7
Richmond	6½	Manchester	6½
American	6½	Wamsutta	5
Sprague	6	Allen pink	7
Gloucester	6		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	5	Masonville	6
Washington	5¾	Warren	7½
Prize Medal	5	Garner	6

High colors, 1c extra.

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	6½	Amoskeag	9
Lancaster	9	Middlesex	8
Bates	9	Glenarm	7

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	9¼	Amoskeag, brown	8
Kearsarge	8¾	Indian Orchard	7½
Androscoggin	9	Canoe	6½
Amoskeag, A	8¼	Clarendon	6½
Laconia	8¼		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Amoskeag	12	Creedmoor, XX	13¼
Everett	11¼	Creedmoor, "A 1"	11½
Slater's	10½	Ploughboy	10½
Everett, No. 1	14	Mackinaw	10
Massabessic	11½		

STRIPES.

Amoskeag, 6-3	11½	American, 3-3	9
Amoskeag, 3-3	10½	Hamilton, 6-3	11½
Uncasville, A	9½@10½	Hamilton, 3-3	11½
American 6-3	10		

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	15	Blackstone, AA	9
New York Mills	13	Hope	8½
Utica Nonpareil	13	Cabot	8½
Wamsutta, 4-4	13	Senate, AA	8½
Davol	11	Dwight Star	9½
Pride of the West	14	Hallowell, Q	7½
Langden, GB	11	Boott, E	7½
Fruit of the Loom	10	Boott, B	10
Lonsdale	10	Green, G	7
Androscoggin, L	10	Vaughan, XX	6½
Amoskeag	10	Linwood	9
Hill, 4-4	9½	Suffolk, L	6½
Mount Hope	9		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	22½	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	12
Minnehaha, 7-8	20	Conestoga CT, 4-4	13½
Amoskeag, ACA	17	Conestoga AA, 30-in	10½
Amoskeag, A	15	Methuen AA	14½
Amoskeag, B	13½	Manhattan	8½
Amoskeag, C	12	York, 32-inch	15
Amoskeag, D	10½	York, 30-inch	12½
Amoskeag, E	10	Thorndike A	9
Pearl River	16	Swift River	8
Conestoga extra, 4-4	16	Ocean	8
Conestoga extra, 7-8	15	Pittsfield	6
Conestoga GM, 4-4	15		

DENIMS.

York Blue	16	Beaver Creek, CC	11
York stripe	16	Pearl River	16
Amoskeag	18	Nelson, XXL	13½
Columbian	18	Warren, AXA	15½
Otis, AXA	14½	Warren, BB	13½
Otis, BB	13	Warren, CC	11½
Otis, CC	11½	Uncasville	12½
Beaver Creek, AA	13	Haymaker	9½
Beaver Creek, BB	12½	Boston	8½

DYED BROWN DUCKS.

Stark	14	Boston SO	10½
Arlington	14	Lewiston	13
Boston XXX	13	Montaup XX	13
Boston XX	12½	Neponset A, 10 oz	17½
Boston X	11	Neponset B, 9 oz	16½
Boston OH	11	Neponset C, 8 oz	15½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Business generally quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade continues dull; cotton goods quiet but steady at current prices; prints slow; flannels in fair demand, but blankets quiet; woolen goods, men's wear less active.

LUMBER.

The movement of lumber since Jan. 1, and for the week ending July 14 was as follows:

	Week. 1877.	Week. 1876.	Since Jan. 1, 1877.	Since Jan. 1, 1876.
Receipts—				
Lumber, m ft	38,291	30,111	384,447	338,826
Shingles, m	8,986	10,598	232,608	255,685
Shipments—				
Lumber, m ft	11,737	10,399	252,613	248,341
Shingles, m	2,830	3,925	90,844	113,340

The cargo market was moderately active. About 10 cargoes out of 18 were sold, chiefly to the city. Prices were unchanged. Piece stuff was less active at $7.25@7.50, and common inch was quoted at $8.00@8.50, medium cargoes at $9.00@9.50, and good to choice at $10.00@12.00. Lath sold at $1.20, and shingles were quiet at $1.80@2.10.

Sales: Cargo schr Duncan City, from Duncan City, 220,000 ft, mill run, largely boards, at $10.62½; 99,000 lath at $1.20, mill tally. Schr M. Collins, 24,700 ft common boards and strips at $9.25; 30,000 lath at $1.20, mill tally.

The yard market was moderately active and steady. Below is the price list:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@29.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	15.50@16.00
First common dressed siding	13.50@14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	23.00@25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	20.00@21.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	15.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	16.00@17.00
Common stock boards	12.00@14.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing	9.50@11.00
Common boards, 12 feet	9.50@11.00
Common boards, 14 to 18 feet	9.00@10.50
Dimension stuff, green, $9.00; dry	10.00@10.50
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	11.00@16.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	9.00@10.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.40@1.60
Shingles, "A" standard	2.10@2.20
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.20@2.50

Dry shingles 15c extra.

It is reported that the recent heavy rains in the Upper Mississipp district have started some drives that were supposed to have been hopelessly hung up. Some of the tributaries are delivering a good many logs, and the stock available this season may yet considerably exceed recent expectations. But the freshets do not last long, and many of the drives have been abandoned, so that dealers will think it a remarkable streak of good luck if they get many more logs before the time for fall rains. There is more or less complaint about a scarcity of logs in Michigan. According to report, the Muskegon Boom Company's stock is nearly exhausted, but it is expected that more logs will come down. At Saginaw, a writer to the *Courier* estimates there is a deficit of nearly 100,000,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s; Western, 52s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 31s; short ribs, 34s 6d; long clear, 34s 6d; short clear, 36s; shoulders, 27s; hams, 45s. Lard, 44s 9d. Prime mess beef, 85s; India mess beef, 85s; extra India mess, 92s. Cheese, 53s 6d. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, July 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm; California club, 13s 1d@13s 4d; California white, 12s 10d@13s 1d; spring, 12s 6d@13s 5d. Corn tending upward; 28s. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat improving; fair average California, 62@63s. Corn improving; fair average American mixed, 26s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn improving. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 60s 6d; nearly due, 62s. Fair average American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 26s@26s 6d. Weather in England unsettled. LIVERPOOL—Wheat easier. Corn, 26s 6d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quieter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—11 a. m.—FLOUR—Bare.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 11s 2d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 9d. Corn—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 25s.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—2:15 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm. Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 11s 3d; white No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 1, 13s 5d; No. 2, 12s 11d. Corn—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 25s 6d.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—LATEST—COTTON—Firm; 6⅛@6¼d; sales, 8,600 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 79,000 qrs; American, 57,000. California white wheat, 12s 6d@12s 10d; do club, 12s 11d@13s 5d; No. 2 to No. 1 red winter spring, 11s 3d@12s 9d. Corn—Western mixed, 26s 6d@27s. Oats—American unchanged. Barley—American unchanged. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 52s 6d. Prime mess beef, 82s 6d. Lard—American, 44s 9d. Bacon—Long-clear, 35s; short do, 36s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 53s 6d.

TALLOW—American, 40s 6d.

SPIRITS PETROLEUM—8s 6d; refined, 11@11s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—29s.

RESIN—Common, 5s; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25@25s 3d.

LONDON, July 17.—TALLOW—43s 3d@43s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—29s 3d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—23s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 17.—PETROLEUM—29½f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—GRAIN—Wheat freely dealt in; new No. 2 red Western attracting most attention, chiefly for September delivery, opening for this option much stronger, but closing about 1c per bu off the highest price; fair business reported in spring wheat, largely in No. 2 Chicago for forward delivery, opening at somewhat better rates, closing at a decline of about 1c per bu under increased offerings; export movement quite extensive in both spring and winter; new crop No. 2 red winter, July option, 5,800 bu at $1.55¼; August, 8,000 bu at $1.48; September, 219,000 bu at $1.44¼@1.45¼, closing at $1.44½ bid; No. 2 Milwaukee spring from store, 28,000 bu, at $1.70@1.72; ungraded and rejected spring, about 27,000 bu, at $1.00@1.10; No. 2 Chicago spring first half September, 32,000 bu, and Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 32,000 bu, at $1.35; first call of 8,000 bu No. 2 red Western, August option, at $1.48, and 120,000 bu do September at $1.44¼@1.45¼; final quotations at last call for No. 2 red Western, August delivery, $1.46 bid and $1.47 asked; do September, $1.44¼ bid and $1.44¾ asked. Corn actively sought after, largely on export account; generally higher though somewhat irregular prices; mixed Western ungraded, 59@60½c, chiefly at 61c for sailing vessels and 60@61c for steamer quality. Rye quiet for prompt delivery for export, with sales reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 Western, first half of September options on private terms, quoted at about 70@72½c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Inquiry from grain shippers is again quite urgent for room on berth and tonnage on charter, and under lighter offerings of accommodation rates are again quoted stronger, closing buoyantly; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 48,000 bu grain at 5¼@5¾d, with further inquiry noted for Chicago; 1,800 pkgs provisions on through freight account reported at 45@50c via Boston, and 56c via New York per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork very dull for early delivery and quoted lower and irregular; Western prime mess, $13.50@14.00; sales 300 brls on private terms; for forward delivery here, Western mess inactive, with July options quoted at the close $14.15; August, $14.15; September, $14.25, with sales reported of only 750 brls August at $14.15@14.30. Cut meats quiet at former prices. Bacon inactive; quoted rather weaker. Lard very tame for early delivery at much lower figures; sales of only small lots of new at $9.25, and old at $9.35; for forward delivery less active; for July option quoted at close nominal; August down to $9.30 asked; September, $9.40; November, $9.15; remainder of the year, $9.05@9.10; sales of 1,500 tcs August, $9.30@9.37½; 4,500 tcs September, $9.40@9.50; 250 tcs November, $9.20.

TALLOW—In good request at firm rates; quoted at $8.00@8.12½ for good to prime.

SUGARS—Raw fairly active, with fair refining Cuba at 9½@9⅝c; good, 9⅞c; refined in rather more demand, but quoted about ⅛c per lb lower.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.12; sales 250 brls.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 17.—COTTON—Market dull; 12 5-8@12 7-16c; futures barely steady; July, 12.23@12.24c; August, 12.24c; September, 12.07@12.08c; October, 11.84@11.85c; November, 11.40@11.41c; December, 11.41@11.42c; January, 11.44@11.48c; February, 11.63@11.70c; March, 11.82@11.84c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,530 brls; dull; buyers' favor; in some instances lower; No. 2, $3.50@4.90; superfine State and Western, $5.50@6.00; common to good extra, $6.40@6.75; good to choice, $6.85@8.25; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.25; fancy, $7.30@9.25; extra Ohio, $6.50@8.75; St. Louis, $6.80@10.75; Minnesota patent process, $8.75@11.25. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 20,000 bu; opened firm; in buyers' favor; No. 2 Minnesota and No. 1 spring, $1.75; ungraded pring, $1.06@1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.70@1.72; No. 2 Chicago spring, September, $1.35; No. 2 winter red Western, July, $1.53¼; September, $1.44¼@1.45. Rye firmer; Western, 74@76c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt steady; six-rowed State, $1.00. Corn higher; receipts, 144,000 bu; unmerchantable Western mixed, 60c; ungraded do, 60@61c; steam mixed, 60¼@61c; do July, 59½@60c; No. 2 July, 60½@61c. Oats heavy; receipts, 22,000 bu; mixed and State, 33@58c; white do, 40@63c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Heavy; Western, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull; nominally unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; crude, 7c; refined, 13½c; cases, 16½c.

TALLOW—Firm; 8½c.

STRAINED RESIN—$1.80.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady; 31@31½c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 17@18½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; heavy; new mess, $14.30; August, $14.15@14.30. Beef quiet; Western long clear middles dull; 7¼c. Lard dull and lower; new prime steam, $9.25; old do, $9.35; August, $9.30@9.37½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@20.

CHEESE—Firm; 4½@10c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.12.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red, $1.95@2.05; amber, $2.00@2.15; white, $2.10@2.20. Rye—Nominally at 70@80c. Corn steady; yellow, 62@63c; mixed, 61@62c. Oats quiet; white Western, 39@41c; mixed, 35@38c; Pennsylvania white, 40@44c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $15.00@15.50.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Western, 8½@9c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 15@16c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 13½c; crude, 9½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

WOOL—Active and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 48@52½c; X, 47@49c; medium, 47@48c; coarse, 40@42c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 42@46c; medium, 46@47c; coarse, 40@42c; combing, washed, 53@55c; do, unwashed, 38c; Canada combing, 55c; fine unwashed, 30@33½c; coarse and medium unwashed, 30@33½c; tub-washed, 42@45c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 17.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, new, $1.60; No. 3 red, $1.45¼; amber Michigan, spot, $1.45; July held at $1.40¼; $1.39 bid; No. 1 red winter, new, $1.60; No. 2 do at $1.75; do new, $1.45; July, $1.38; August, $1.30; No. 3 red, new, $1.25; rejected Lake Shore, $1.05; No. 1 amber Illinois, new, $1.60; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn quiet and firm; high mixed, spot, 53½c; No. 2, spot, 52½c; August, 53c; September, 53½c; rejected, 50½c; damaged, 47c. Oats dull; new, 39c; Michigan held at 36c; 35½c bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 1,600 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 2,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, none.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 732,000 bu; oats, 74,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 17—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; amber Michigan, August, $1.31¼; No. 2 red winter, July, $1.38; August, $1.29@1.29¼; No. 2 amber Illinois, new, $1.47. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 52½c; August, 51¾c; September, 53¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 17.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; double and fall, $6.75@7.00; No. 3 do, $7.20@7.40; good to fancy family brands, $7.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Options higher, and cash lower; No. 2 red fall, $1.40 cash; $1.44¼ July; $1.25 August; No. 3 do, $1.30@1.31¼ cash; $1.28¼ July; $1.19½@1.21½ August. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 49@47c, closing at 46¼c July; 45⅜@46c, closing at 45⅜@45½c August. Oats dull and lower to sell; No. 2, 32c bid. Rye—No sales.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $13.40 bid cash or August. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull; clear ribs, 7c bid cash or July. Bacon inactive and lower; 6c; 8@8½c; 8¾@8⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,900 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; No. 2 Western winter red, July delivery, $1.50; do August, $1.44¼@1.45; do September, $1.42¾. Corn—Western firm and higher; Western mixed, spot and July, 63½c; August, 62½c; September, 62¼c; steamer, 57¼c. Oats dull and lower; Western white, 45@47c; do mixed, 40@44c. Rye—Dull and nominal at 73@75c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice scarce and wanted at 17@18c; other kinds dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7¼c; refined, 13⅜@13½c.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,550 brls; wheat, 17,500 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 13,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 11¾c.

FLOUR—Easier; new family, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettled at the opening; closed firm; red, $1.15@1.25. Corn easier, but not quotably lower; 48@50c. Oats quiet; 34@40c. Rye steady; 68@70c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and market firm; $14.00 spot; $14.50 buyer 60. Lard firm; steam held at 9½c; current make sold at $8.90@8.95; kettle, 10@10½c. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, $5.25 spot; $5.40 buyer Aug. 15; $5.50 buyer August; short clear, $7.50. Bacon in good demand; 6c; 8c; 8⅞c.

WHISKY—Fair demand but at lower rates; $1.06.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet; 63@65c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¾c.

FLOUR—Dull; shade lower; extra, $4.50@4.75; family, $5.50@6.00; A No. 1, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; fair demand. Corn—Good demand; white, 58c; mixed, 54c. Oats—Market dull; white and mixed, 34c. Rye nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $14.00@14.25. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, $5.20; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅜c. Bacon firm; unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured in good demand at 10¼@11¼c. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce, $10.25@10.50.

WHISKY—Fair demand, but at lower rates; $1.07.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—GRAIN—Corn unsettled; generally higher; mixed, 65@68c; yellow, 70c; white, 73@75c. Oats dull, weak, and lower; 43@44c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, weak, and lower; $3.60.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $14.75. Bacon weaker; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8½c; hams, sugar-cured, demand fair and market firm; 11@12c, according to size.

Others unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.42¼; August, $1.21¾; September, $1.14¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.27@1.29. Corn—Demand good; tending upward; No. 2, 46¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 31½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 fall, 70c. Rye in fair demand at lower rates; No. 1, 67½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 17.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; sales 9 cars new white Kentucky to arrive, $1.70@1.75; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.57. Corn fairly active and unsettled; sales of 28,000 bu sample Western, 52@53c; asking 55c for No. 2 at call sales; 10,000 bu seller August, 54½c; 5,000 bu August, 54¾c; 500 bu last half August, 54½c. Oats dull; sales of 1,500 bu No. 2 Western at 42c. Rye inactive. Barley inactive.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Strong and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; new fancy, $8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash, $1.35; August, $1.25. Rye, 53c. Oats, 27c August. Corn firm; mixed, 48½c; August, 47c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats—Clear rib, 7¼c; shoulders, 5½c; hams, 9@10c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—$4.65@4.80; receipts, 1,700 head.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 17.—FLOUR—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn steady; fair demand; 63@68c. Oats steady and unchanged.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 17.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, $2.12; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.70. Corn steady; No. 2 Illinois, 58c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—COTTON—Steady; 11½c; receipts, 55 bales; sales, 400; stock, 8,000.

Others unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 17.—WHISKY—Sales of 100 brls at $1.06¾.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 11¼c.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet, but firm; crude, $2.30@2.32½ at Parker's; refined, 13@13¼c in Philadelphia.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 17.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 28½c.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

Leonard Bacon on Chamberlain's Woodstock Speech.

The Reverend Doctor Protests Against the Ex-Governor's Utterances,

And Upholds the President as Having Done Just What It Was His Duty to Do.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 9.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* I have much respect for Gov. Chamberlain. I confess my sympathy for him in the trials through which he has passed, and in the defeat of his cherished hopes. I know that he went to South Carolina at the close of the War, with the honest and hearty intention of making that State his home, and of identifying his work and success in life with the then and thenceforward free State, in which his citizenship was as authentic as that of any other man. . . .

Now, with all my regard for Gov. Chamberlain, and with all my lack of confidence in the patriotism of Gov. Hampton, as a citizen of the United States, I desire to record my protest against that Woodstock speech. I hold that the President, in dealing with the two States of South Carolina and Louisiana, has done just what it was his duty to do. Whether he has done what the Republican party or its nominating convention expected of him, I neither know nor care to know. The only question with me is, whether he has acted in accordance with the letter and meaning of the Constitution. There is no need of my replying in detail to Gov. Chamberlain's elaborate and eloquent oration. Any man may dissent from it without undertaking to answer it. Holding that the Constitution of the United States is a document level to the intelligence of all intelligent citizens, I offer my own interpretation of the section on which the complaint against the President is founded:

> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.—Art. IV., Sec. 4.

This section was intended to tell just what power or duty of interference in the government of a State, "in this Union," is among the powers and duties of the United States,—that is, of the National Government. What is the extent of the duty,—what the limit of the powers?

1. To each State in the Union there is guaranteed by the United States a republican form of government. Of course, the National Government is invested with the constitutional power of performing that duty. The phrase "republican form of government" must be taken in the sense which those words had when the Constitution was formed and adopted. Therefore, the phrase does not mean (what some people seem to think is somehow included in it) government by or for the Republican party, which came into existence about twenty-five years ago. Nor does it mean government by universal suffrage; for what we now mean by universal suffrage did not exist in any of the States which adopted the Constitution and instituted the National Government. Nor does it mean government by honest votes honestly counted; for it would be preposterous to suppose that any State in 1789 would or could have entertained the thought of surrendering the custody of its own ballot-boxes or the counting of its votes to any power outside of itself. Nor does the phrase mean even a democratic in distinction from an aristocratic government; for the men who framed the Constitution, like all other intelligent people in those days, knew that there had been and were then aristocratic republics as well as democratic. All that the nation guarantees to each State in this Union is "a republican *form* of government." Nor is that word "form" without significance. It limits the duty of the National Government and its power of interference. Great Britain is to-day a republic, governed almost absolutely by the House of Commons, while it has the form of a monarchy. The great city of New York had a republican form of government when Tweed was in fact its monarch. So long as a State in this Union retained its "republican form of government"—though its administration be ever so profligate; though its Governor be a murderer whom a civilized State would condemn to the gallows; though its Judges be venal and brutal; though its legislators be as ignorant as "field hands" from a sea-island plantation—though its elections be a sham, and violence and fraud be the dominant influences in its politics—the National Government has no duty and no right of interference. But if the form of Government be changed from republican to monarchical—or if the State be found in a condition of anarchy—as certain States were found a few years ago—that is a case in which the United States must interfere.

2. The United States must protect each State "against invasion." Whether the invasion be by the military and naval forces of some foreign government, or (as on the Texas frontier just now) by bands of plunderers from a neighboring nation, or by organized bodies of men from another State, the invasion of any State in this Union is an act of hostility against the United States; and the National Government is authorized and required to repel it. No request or formal information from the authorities of the invaded State is necessary. The invasion of whatever State is an outrage against the nation; and the nation, sensitive in every part, takes notice of it and repels it.

3. The United States must protect each State "against domestic violence." But in this case certain conditions are prescribed, without which there is no right or duty of interference. The duty and the right of such interference in the affairs of a State arise only "on application" from the authorities of that State, "application of the Legislature" if it be in session or can be convened, application "of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened." Domestic violence in any State of this Union is a matter for the State itself to deal with. The State itself, acting through its constituted authorities, is to decide whether it needs protection from abroad; and at its call the Government of the United States (or, as determined by statute, the President) is constitutionally empowered and required to give the desired protection.

If "domestic violence" in a State is like the old-time Shay's rebellion in Massachussetts, or like the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania long ago,—if it is merely a riotous uprising against established order,—the duty of the nation to protect that State is so clear, and the certainty of prompt and efficient protection by the whole power of the nation is so well known, that instances of that sort are infrequent in our history. Every State, in the ordinary course of events, is perfectly able to keep the peace within its own borders without help from abroad, and the more able because of the outside help which will certainly come if called for.

But a State may need to be protected against "domestic violence" of another sort. Some of us are old enough to remember the "Dorr rebellion," which was when the great men of the present generation were boys, or perhaps were not yet born. There were two Governors in that brave little State, two Legislatures, two Constitutions; everything political was double. One military organization was in arms against another. In short, there was a beginning of civil war; and one side or the other, perhaps both, called on the President to protect that State against domestic violence. Gov. Dorr insisted that he was Governor de jure, the only lawful and rightful Chief Magistrate of Rhode Island, and on the principles then professed and held by the Democratic party, he was right. On the other hand, the other Governor insisted that the *jus*—the law—the right—was on his side, and that the State to be protected against domestic violence was the State as governed by him. At this present writing I cannot refer to documents that might refresh or correct my memory, but one thing I am sure of: the fatal defect in Gov. Dorr's case was that, whatever he might be *de jure*, he was not *de facto* Governor of Rhode Island; and the conclusion of the whole matter was that for no other fault than his attempt to maintain by force of arms his pretension to be Governor, he was condemned to the Penitentiary. As in its relations with foreign powers, our National Government never inquires who *ought to be*, but only who *is*, Emperor, King, Sultan, or President,—so in its relations with States in this Union, it does never inquire (*and must never be trusted to inquire*) who is Governor *de jure*, but only who is Governor *de facto*.

The problem which President Hayes had to deal with in Louisiana and South Carolina was not identical in all respects with that which President Tyler was compelled to face in Rhode Island; but in each of those three cases the main fact was the fact of a dual Government. In Louisiana, the question between Packard and Nicholls; in South Carolina, the question between Chamberlain and Hampton was, which is really Governor; in other words, which of the two is in possession, performing the functions of Government? In neither case was the question a difficult one. Gov. Packard, shut up in a State-House at New Orleans,—Gov. Chamberlain, similarly besieged in the State-House at Columbia,—calls to the President (virtually): "I am Governor *de jure*; send me troops enough and I will be Governor *de facto*." On the other hand, Gov. Nicholls at New Orleans, and Gov. Hampton at Columbia, say to the President, each for himself, "I am the Governor *de facto* as well as *de jure*; I ask for no military aid from the United States; if only the detachment of the United States soldiers which garrisons the State-House can be withdrawn, there will be no more doubt as to the actual Government, and the State will be perfectly able to protect itself against domestic violence." The President, after careful inquiry and deliberation, concludes that, as a matter of fact, the pretension of Gov. Packard to be Governor of Louisiana cannot be maintained in any other way than by a constant employment of the military power of the United States; and that Gov. Nicholls (whatever may have been the irregularity of his election, and by whatever fraud or violence he may have gained the position) is actually governing the State with no protection from any external power. The same sort of inquiry and deliberation concerning South Carolina, brought him to the conclusion that, whether Gov. Chamberlain ought or ought not to be Governor of the State (a question over which he, as President, had no jurisdiction), the State was actually governed by the other man. In the words quoted by Gov. Chamberlain from Chief-Justice Taney, it was the President's duty to "determine"—of course not without inquiry and deliberation—"what body of men constitutes the Legislature, and who is the Governor?" Just this is what he has done.

Is the President of the United States to be a supreme Returning Board for all elections of State Governors? I say *No!* Who says *Yes!*

LEONARD BACON.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 9, 1877.

MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

In coming down the river yesterday the schr G. G. Cooper struck the abutment of Twelfth street bridge, and had her flying jib-stay carried away.

The steam-barge Oakland ran into a sunken scow at Toledo Sunday, but sustained no damage.

Daniel McKinnie has been admitted to the Marine Hospital at Toledo on account of an injury to his right leg caused by a piece of timber falling upon it at Alpena. He was a sailor on the barge Eagle-Wing.

The Detroit *Free-Press* of yesterday says that Sunday the stmr City of Dresden, in returning with an excursion from Fawn Island, stopped at Star Island. In leaving the latter place she attempted to turn about as the tug Andrew J. Smith and tow were passing, and ran into them. Two of the vessels were obliged to part their tow-lines and to steer off to insure their safety. The steamer in getting out of the scrape backed into the island, damaging her rudder (it is thought breaking her shoe), so that it required the assistance of the stmr Steinnoff to bring her to the city.

The cause of the accident is explained in various ways. One of the employes of the boat stated that she became unmanageable through the parting of her rudder-chains, while some of the excursionists state it was through gross carelessness on the part of those in charge of the boat.

About 2 o'clock Saturday morning the small steamers Dwight Cutler, Jr., and Centennial, lying in the slip at foot of Washington street, Grand Haven, were discovered to be on fire, and before it could be extinguished the greater portion of the cabin of the Cutler was burned and also the Centennial's cabin. R. Vanderhoef, Captain of the D. Cutler, Jr., estimates his loss at $500; no insurance. He commenced repairing her Saturday morning, and she will resume her trips between Grand Haven and Fruitport in about five days. The Centennial's damages are estimated at about $200; no insurance.

THE RISE IN GRAIN-FREIGHTS.

The rise in grain-freights is having the effect of stimulating vessel-owners to get out laid-up craft, and some of the schooners that have been out of commission the whole season are being put in ship-shape in anticipation of charters. Owners and agents demanded 2½c on corn to Buffalo on 'Change yesterday, and in one instance it was paid, while 2¼c was freely offered and given to vessels that accepted it.

Capt. Everett received orders yesterday to put the schr Golden West in trim for business, and began operations at once. She will receive her outfit as soon as her services are required.

A number of grain vessels lately in the lumber trade have gone back to their old business, and, if the present rate is continued and the demand for vessels fair, others now carrying lumber, iron ore, etc., will follow. The lumber market and freights are dull, and the withdrawal of a number of vessels from the trade has not had much of a tendency to raise rates in that trade.

Vessel-owners and masters are hopeful, and are gratified to know that a little relief has been experienced. A few are holding off in anticipation of still better rates, and it looks as if they would get them.

The old schr Ithaca, lately sold, received her outfit yesterday, and will be sailed by Capt. John Kyle. She enters the lumber trade.

YACHTING.

A race has been arranged between the yachts now in this port for next Saturday afternoon. The contest will not be under the auspices of the Chicago Yacht Club. The prizes or stakes have not been announced, but will be in a day or two. Among the craft that are going to participate are the Goodenough, Fleetwing, Lucy, Mignon, Anon, Alpha, Peri, Fanchon, Annie Louise Cary, Enterprise, and Miller. The course will extend from about the foot of Jackson street to Thirty-first and return.

The yacht Cora has not been purchased here by Mr. A. A. Munger. Capt. Craig, who has her in charge for the Barker estate, is here with the yacht Harry Burke, and stated yesterday that the Cora was lying at his ship-yard at Gibraltar, near Detroit, and had not been sold, but would be if any one wanted her. The Burke will be raffled off Saturday afternoon. Three hundred tickets are to be sold at $5 each. Capt. Craig says he would not build a craft just like her for less than $2,000, and says she is dirt cheap at $1,500.

Owners of yachts are talking of raising $500 to put down additional piling and make a mooring-place for their valuable craft.

LAKE TRADE OF TOLEDO.

During the week ending Saturday noon the shipments of corn from Toledo by lake aggregate 389,132 bu, of which Erie took 193,092 bu, Buffalo 119,863 bu, Montreal 51,436 bu, the remainder going to Ogdensburg, Oswego, Walkerville, Chatham, and Mackinac.

The shipments of corn from this port by lake from the opening of navigation to the week ending Saturday last, amount to 2,976,472 bu, against 1,189,599 in 1876, 1,241,344 in 1875, 1,904,787 in 1874, 2,385,093 in 1873, and 2,863,917 in 1872.

Lumber receipts at Toledo by lake last week were nearly 5,000,000 feet.

Last week 4,200,000 feet of timber, 4,955,153 feet of lumber, and 6,301 brls of salt were received.

The total amount of lumber received by lake since the opening of navigation this year is 46,341,824 feet, against 36,462,630 feet for the corresponding period of last year.

Thus far this season the lake receipts of salt amount to 139,458 barrels, against 60,472 barrels last season.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 17.—Down—Props Sanilac, Snook, R. Holland, India, Nashua, Lincoln and barges, Cormorant and consort, Wetmore and consort; schrs L. Baker, P. B. Locke, Canada, Hippogriff, Hattie Wells, Yankee Blade, Azor, Col. Cook, Albatross, Eagle Wing, I. N. Foster, S. Anderson, D. G. Fort, Jennie Mathews, Mary Garrett, Champion, S. L. Mather, Imperial, W. H. Rounds, Guiding Star, Ida Keith, Folger, H. Bissell, H. C. Richards, Col. Ellsworth, C. A. King, E. Fitzgerald, D. Wagstaff, H. A. Richmond, C. Spademan, J. H. Pelton.

Up—Props Empire State, Ontario, Arizona and barges, Antelope and barges; schrs J. G. Martin, H. B. Moore, Cataract, Erastus Corning, George Murray, M. C. Cameron, Owosso, Three Bells, Bridgewater, Sam Flint, John Rice, F. L. Wells, Ferrett, Mears, Erie Belle.

Wind southwest, fresh; weather fine.

THE PENSAUKEE TORNADO.

The following authentic information relative to the damage to the shipping at Pensaukee during the recent tornado is received by letter: The water rose over the pier during the gale of Saturday. The tug John Spry, lying at Pensaukee, was stripped to the hull; the tug Pensaukee, while entering the harbor, was struck by the tornado, and seriously injured; Capt. Baptist, being in the pilot-house, was badly hurt. A scow and a barge lying in the river were capsized. Piles of lumber, containing over 1,000,000 feet, were lifted up by the wind, and scattered in all directions. The tug Oconto was out in the storm with a large raft in tow. She let go both anchors, and, with a full head of steam working her machinery, could not hold the raft, which parted the hawsers and blew away. It afterwards went to pieces. The steamer Northwest brought 160 excursionists Wednesday to view the Pensaukee ruins.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 17.—Arrivals—Props Winslow, Philadelphia; schrs Corsican, Harvest Queen. Departures—Prop Philadelphia; schrs J. S. Richards, Dauntless.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Freights were fairly active, the engagements being principally by steam. Carriers were asking 2¼c for sail craft, which was ¼c above shippers' figures. The vessels taken were: Props Arabia, Dean Richmond, and China, corn through, and schrs Hanford and Cooper, corn at 2¼c, all to Buffalo. In the afternoon the schrs J. O. Page, C. B. Jones, and J. Holton, corn to Buffalo on private terms, and prop Java, corn to do at 2½c. Capacity taken during the day about 343,000 bu.

Schr E. Parsons goes to Masonville for lumber to Chicago at $1.12½.

TORONTO, July 16.—The schr Annie Falconer is chartered for wheat to Kingston at 1½c.

TOLEDO, July 16.—Charters: Prop Prussia, corn to Montreal at 6c; schr Conneaut, corn to Buffalo, 1¾c.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, July 17.—Arrived—Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 5,300 bu corn, 1,[illegible]00 bu oats; Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 1,150 brls flour; Lockport, Lockport, 3,058 bu corn, 140,600 lbs meal, 25 brls flour; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,400 bu corn; Gold Rod, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Danube, Ottawa, 37,656 ft lumber, 2,000 shingles; prop Nashotah, Henry, 40,000 ft lumber, 27,000 lath; Augusta, Henry, 79,802 ft lumber; Traveler, Henry, 71,779 ft lumber, 25,000 shingles; Lily, Morris, 21,900 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles; First National, Joliet and Bird's Bridge, 82,590 ft lumber, 44,850 lath; Montauk, Lockport, 4,400 bu wheat; prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 26,000 ft lumber.

AN ALLEGED SMUGGLER.

The prop Lake Breeze, which was formerly on the Toledo and Put-in Bay route, but for the past four years has been engaged in the Canadian trade, was tied up in Put-in Bay Saturday by the officers of the revenue-cutter Fessenden for running from Canadian ports without having the neccessary papers. It is thought by the officers that she has been engaged in smuggling, and a thorough investigation is to be made.—*Toledo Blade, 16th.*

IRON-ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following table shows the shipments from the iron-producing districts of Lake Superior for the season, together with those of a corresponding period last year:

	1876.	1877.
From Escanaba	102,144	154,444
From Marquette	122,002	182,338
From L'Anse	15,964	24,883
Total	240,110	361,665

Showing an increase this year over last of 121,555 gross tons.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—Mariners were feeling good yesterday over a better prospect in freights....Capt. Warrington's steam yacht Idler is having her stern-bearings repaired in Eyster's dry-dock....Schr Pauline was calked yesterday, and left port for a lumber cargo....The weather was squally down the lake last Sunday....The stmr Peerless takes a full load of passengers to Lake Superior ports this evening.

OTHER PORTS.—Schr C. G. Breed has been sold at Cleveland for $5,700 cash....Prop Oneida left Buffalo Saturday evening, running in the W. T. Co. line for the first time this season....Scow J. G. Palmer is advertised to be sold by the United States Marshal at Cleveland on the 17th....Tenders for filling the cribs of the breakwater at Goderich with stone has been awarded to P. O'Mara at $2.98 per cord. Vessel men are very desirous to have the mouth of Chenil Ecarte dredged out, which would greatly reduce the distance to Eastern ports....Dredging has been commenced for the new dockage on West street, between the west pier and the ferry recess, at Port Colborne....The canal stmrs City of Ithaca and Comet took on 16,800 bu corn at Buffalo and started down the canal Sunday morning, bound for New York....A new buoy has been placed at the Limekiln Crossing. All deeply loaded vessels should keep within 200 feet of the Canada Southern Railroad docks before straightening up for the Bois Blanc Ranges....The stmr Alaska, with the prop Gordon Campbell in tow, has arrived at Buffalo. The Campbell is to be tied up for the present. It may possibly be decided to take out her machinery and make a tow barge of her....The passengers and crew on board the prop Oswegatchie at the time of the sudden death of Capt. Foley, met and passed resolutions of respect and condolence expressive of their feelings at the sad loss.

The schr Mary Elizabeth, owned by H. & M. C. Mills, cleared from Buffalo for Cleveland Monday to load 2,800 brls of refined oil for Belfast, Ireland... The Detroit catamaran has passed the straits safely en route to Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corona, St. Joe, sundries; Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; props Java, Buffalo, sundries; Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg, sundries; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; Trader, Benton Harbor, sundries; Riverside, South Haven, sundries; J. C. Kershaw, Buffalo, coal; Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, coal; China, Buffalo, sundries; Tempest, White Lake, sundries; Badger State, Buffalo, sundries; schrs W. H. Hawkins, Packard's Pier, bark; Una, Grand River, bark; J. B. Newland, Menestique, lumber; C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, coal; Jason Parker, Manistee, lumber; B. Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; Sardinia, Fox's Pier, bark; Metropolis, Elk Rapids, pig-iron; Scotia, Buffalo, coal; Annie Tomine, White Lake, lumber; May Collins, Cheboygan, lumber; Pride, Kenosha, lumber; Mermaid, Black Creek, bark; D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, salt; Peshtigo, Two Rivers, coal; Nellie Gardner, Milwaukee, light; Algerine, Cleveland, coal; Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; May Booth, Muskegon, bark; Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, lumber; Argonaut, Buffalo, coal; Duncan City, Duncan City, lumber; J. W. Doane, Buffalo, coal; E. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber; G. G. Houghton, Milwaukee, light; S. H. Foster, Cleveland, coal; J. Bean, Jr., Michigan City, light; North Cape, Oconto, lumber; Chas. Luling, Manistee, lumber; Porter, Buffalo, coal; Montauk, Norwood, wood; H. Rand, Kewanee, bark; Clipper City, Manistee, lumber; J. F. Tracy, Two Rivers, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr Thomas Parsons, Buffalo, 23,600 bu corn; bark William Jones, Escanaba, 300 bs hams, 200 bs shoulders, and 5 brls potatoes; schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 3 brls sugar and 10 pkgs groceries; schr Duncan City, Duncan City, 500 bu corn, 500 bu oats, 30 brls flour, 20 tons hay, and 5 brls vegetables; schr Minnie Slauson, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn; schr Cheney Ames, Oswego, 18,832 bu corn; prop Trader, Benton Harbor, 25 brls flour, and sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; schr James R. Bentley, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn; schr Hickle & Jones, Buffalo, 33,100 bu oats; prop Scotia, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn, 2,500 brls pork, and 160,000 lbs lard; schr Helvetia, Buffalo, 57,000 bu corn; schr B. Parsons, Masonville, 10 brls flour; prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn; schr G. G. Houghton, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Idaho, Buffalo, 23,992 bu corn and sundries; schr Dawn, Muskegon, 400 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.

KEOKUK WHARFAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 17.—The city authorities have determined to force an issue with the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company upon the question of wharfage. With a view to this, they have formally notified the Company that, unless they commence paying wharfage by Saturday next, their boats will be seized as fast as they arrive here and their officers placed under arrest. Meantime, the officers of each boat will be notified not to leave without paying wharfage. Notice of this kind was served on the officers of the War Eagle and Clinton upon their arrival to-day, but no attention was paid to it. The agent of the Company says that, as soon as the city commences seizing boats, they will cease landing here. The fast packets will stop at Warsaw, five miles below, and the through packets will run past without landing. The Company has paid no wharfage for about two years. The dues have accumulated until they amount to between $4,000 and $5,000. The city has sued the Company to recover this. The case is now in the United States Supreme Court, and, in every instance so far, has been decided in favor of the city.

"UNITED WORKMEN."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17.—The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Minnesota met this morning in Workman's Hall, this city. Delegates were present from eighteen lodges. To-morrow evening, at 6:30, a grand parade of the order, being their first public parade in this State, will take place, and, in addition to the seven lodges of this city, will be participated in by delegations from the lodges of Minneapolis, Anoka, Stillwater, Newport, and other points. The Order, the first lodge of which was organized less than a year ago, has a present membership of nearly 2,000 in Minnesota.

ANOTHER WHEELER.

BOSTON, July 17.—The Springfield *Republican* and other papers having published the letter of one William A. Wheeler, dated Nov. 8, '61, connecting him with the contract for arms furnished the United States, some papers assume that the person interested in the contract was Vice-President Wheeler, who now writes from Malone, N. Y., stating that he never had a contract, and that the Wheeler mentioned is entirely distinct from himself.

A Good Story of Judge Story.

A good illustration of the equal power of two votes is given in a story, which seems to be common property, of Judge Story, which he was very fond of telling. One cold and stormy election-day he felt it his duty, as usual, to go to the polls. He ordered his carriage for this purpose, but just as he was getting in a sudden thought struck him. Turning to his colored driver, he said: "Have you voted yet?" "No, Massa Story, I was waiting to drive you first." "Well," replied the Judge, "and who do you intend to vote for?" "I shall vote for A.," answered the driver. "Well," continued the Judge, laughing, "I should vote for B.; so you may put up the carriage again, and we will both stay at home and pair off our votes." The coachman was of equal importance at the ballot-box with the learned Judge.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Company, Cincinnati, O.

GEORGIA.

Opening of the State Constitutional Convention.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Jenkins on Taking the Chair as President.

Wherein He Thinks the State Constitution Requires Revision.

Economy, Public Schools, and Care for the Freedmen, Advocated.

We reproduce below the Atlanta *Constitution's* report of the full text of the speech made by ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins (July 12) upon assuming the chair as President of the Georgia Constitutional Convention:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We have assembled to execute a most important trust confided to us by a noble constituency and involving immense responsibilities. Government is essential to society and the progress of civilization. It exists among the nations of the world in various forms, according to their varying ideas of expediency. In absolute monarchies the will of the potentiate is the law of the subject, for in him abide sovereignty and government. In such a social organization all ideas of limitation and division of powers is excluded, but among us very different ideas of social polity obtain. We hold that the people are of a right, and must continue to be, sovereign. But, inasmuch as in a population so numerous as ours, spread over so great an extent of territory, the people cannot, in the nature of things, govern aggregately, the disposition is to delegate to selected members of the body politic specific powers; and, inasmuch as the delegation of all these powers to a single individual, or to a certain number of individuals, for any time would not be safe, the expedient has been adopted of dividing and limiting them. Under such polity two distinct systems, or bodies, of law are necessary; one emanating directly from the people, providing for the appointment of certain agents or bodies of magistracy to conduct the Government in its ordinary course, prescribing the mode and manner of their appointment, prescribing their terms of service, and delegating to each class its proper functions and powers, and denominated fundamental or constitutional law. The other enacted by one of the bodies of magistracy, and subject to be changed or abolished by them, regulating the conduct of men in their mutual relations, defining and protecting the rights of persons and property, and providing means to carry on the Government established by the people, and denominated statutory law.

FREQUENT CHANGES UNDESIRABLE.

Although the fundamental law should be in its nature abiding, seldom subject to change, in the progress of events, in the onward march of civilization, experience may demonstrate to the wisest the mode of appointment, or the tenure of one or all of the bodies of magistrates charged with the government of the State—of enlarging or curtailing the powers of one or all. Numerous and cogent reasons ought to be assigned, showing the absolute propriety of modifying at this time the Constitution of Georgia—some drawn from the authority by which and the circumstances under which it was constructed and adopted, others suggested by inherent defects of the instrument. But here and now this would be supererogatory. The Legislature having submitted to the people themselves whether they will or will not convene for the purpose of framing anew their Constitution, they, in their wisdom, have determined that they will, and have deputed us to frame one and submit it for their consideration. [Applause.] It would be equally inappropriate for me on this occasion to attempt even a sketch of such an instrument as would meet the exigencies of the times. In the discharge of this great duty you will, with such formalities as you may desire, hear suggestions, compare views, endeavor to harmonize conflicting opinions, and then digest the weighty matter of your earnest lucubrations. But I trust you will receive kindly a few general suggestions, some of which, if adopted, will, I think, facilitate the great work upon which you are entering, narrow the field of inquiry, and promote concession and final agreement.

SUPREMACY OF THE STATE.

First, then, the interests of the State at large, the grand body politic, should be regarded as paramount to local considerations. The last, coming into conflict and persistently adhered to, sometimes defeat reforms far more important than all the antagonizing interests. The essential difference between constitutional and statutory law, already alluded to, should be kept steadily in view. There are principles inherent to republican government indispensable to its success. There are acts which Government (as distinguished from sovereignty) should be commanded to perform, and there are acts to which Government might be tempted by the urgency of ill-digested public opinion, but which, traced to final results, imperil public welfare, and which Government should be prohibited from doing. These propositions are not stated for the purpose of covering the whole ground, but for illustration, and these and such like matters lie properly within the pale of constitutional law.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES ONLY TO BE INCORPORATED.

Again, there are matters of law which involve no great fundamental principle, which depend upon considerations of expediency growing out of ever-varying circumstances, and which, being tested, often call for speedy amendment or abrogation. There is such a thing as legitimate tentative legislation, and where experiment discloses error repeal or modification should be prompt, easy, and inexpensive. By leaving out of the fundamental law provisions, either mandatory or prohibitory, which it should contain, too great latitude is given to legislative discretion, and the omission to do what should be done, may entail irreparable injury. By including in the fundamental law matters which are proper subjects of statutory regulation, you may render the assembling of the people in convention too frequent and bring the Constitution itself into contempt. Both these extremes should be carefully avoided.

ECONOMY OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

We live in a progressive age, but progress is sometimes in a wrong direction, sometimes too rapid, again, at times, in particular interests, unduly accelerated by the adoption of measures inimical to the general welfare. The doctrine generally maintained as to Legislatures of the sovereign States of the American Union is that they may make all laws which they shall deem necessary and proper for the welfare of the State, and which shall be consistent with the Constitution of the State and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. Indeed, such a grant of power is incorporated expressly in the Constitutions of most of the States. It is not so in that under which we live. Now, recurring to the spirit of progress before alluded to, and comparing the legislation of Georgia in the early days of the Republic with the scope of that or this day, it will, I think, be found that the Legislature has, in the recent past, dealt with the resources of the State, which are the pockets of the people, in a way never dreamed of in that earlier day. I may mention as an example the pledging of the public faith and credit in aid of private enterprises. These are often undertaken without adequate regard to the end and credit relied upon to supply the deficiency. As a question between borrower and lender it may well be left to their discretion; but when the latter demands and the former sues for State indorsement, it assumes a new and startling aspect. Barriers against such legislation were deemed unnecessary in the time of slower but severer progress; it may well be considered whether they are not now essential!

EDUCATION.

The proposition that in a popular sovereignty the education of the masses is a consideration of the highest moment cannot be disputed. There are often measures proposed in advance of legislative action which have been advocated, and their opponents and the people are called upon to cast their votes for or against those measures by voting for these advocates or their opponents. But as many of the people as are not sufficiently educated to weigh arguments pro and con vote in the dark, cast votes by personal favoritism only, which, nevertheless, count in making up the majority that passes for sovereign judgment upon grave measures of State policy. It is sometimes said the education of the masses is immaterial, because in every country in every age grave political measures are originated and carried out by a few leading and cultivated minds. We may grant this to be so. Still two answers may be given to it as a practical proposition. First, in popular sovereignties those leading minds must be placed in position to act by the suffrage of the masses, and if that suffrage be cast without reference to the theories or the proposed policies of opposing candidates, the ballot decides no principle, and is in effect a nullity. A much lower standard of education will suffice to understand measures originated and explained than that requisite to originate and explain them. But there must be to some extent mental invigoration and enlargement by educational processes,—there must be instilled into the mind some general political principles, by which the soundness of theories or measures proposed may be tested. And that individual who has not been educated to this point, and it is not a very high one or very difficult of attainment, is unprepared for the exercises of the sovereignty in which he participates. Therefore, the State is in duty bound to take measures which will place such limited education within reach of the masses. [Applause.] If it be true that reliance must be had at last upon a few leading minds, it will not be questioned that those minds require a very high grade of education. They must be worked up to such vigor and grasp of thought, and furnished with such stores of knowledge, as will enable them to investigate, and understand, and elucidate the most difficult problems of political science. And how is this to be obtained? Only in the higher institutions of learning,—in those designated by the comprehensive titles of universities, so called because they are supposed capable of teaching everything that may be learned. I lay it down as a self-evident proposition that every people claiming to be sovereign, and duly exercising the attributes of sovereignty, should and must, if true to themselves, have such an institution. [Applause.] Take Georgia for example. How else is she to be provided with those leading minds who are to guide the masses through the intricate processes of government?

NORTHERN SCHOOLS OBJECTIONABLE.

Well, you say that her youths must go for this education to, and become the pupils of, universities in other States of the Union, or in foreign countries? Reflect that they may there receive teachings incompatible with our ideas of good government. But look at the proposition in another point of view. Reduce it to its last analysis, and what is it? Just this, that the sovereignty of Georgia must remain forever under the pupilage of other sovereignties. Is this compatible with the dignity—is it compatible with the honor—of the Empire State of the South? Will it be said that Georgia has now a university? Yes; she has a university by name, but, trust me, it is in an embryo state. Its Trustees have been earnest in their endeavors to expand it, and give it the body and the appliances of a university. But it is a most mortifying fact that the means are wanting. Without more liberal endowment the object cannot be accomplished. [Applause.]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NEEDED.

My fixed belief is that Georgia will not be true to herself until she shall have provided an ample endowment for common-school and university education. I know and feel the burdens of the people at this time, and I know and feel that with the heavy losses of property they have sustained, and with the tremendous financial depression which pervades the country at this time, immediate and full endowment of these enterprises is not to be expected. But I believe that a system can be devised by which these great objects can be accomplished within a few years, gradually, without increasing the pecuniary burdens now resting on the people, and I think you will agree with me that the great object is worthy of the most serious consideration. [Applause.]

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

I utter no caution against class legislation or discrimination against our citizens of African descent. I feel a perfect assurance that there is no member of this body who would propose such action, and if there was he would soon find himself without a following. That portion of our population are coming to see and will soon realize that those who once occupied a different relation to them, fully recognize the change that has elevated their civil status, and are in truth their best friends. [Applause.]

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

It is unnecessary to speak of our Federal relations. These are created by, and well defined in, the Constitution of the United States. All right-minded men see and know that Georgia is observing strict fidelity to them, and therefore need make no new pledges, assume no obligations, upon that Constitution. Entirely outside of these relations Georgia has a reserved sovereignty and a Government to maintain. This is the precise field of our labors, and there is in it scope enough for the grandest intellect and the most ardent patriotism. Limiting ourselves to this sphere of action, keeping steadily in view as our polar star the reserved sovereignty of Georgia, looking to the enlightenment of her people, the development of her resources, and her steady progress in civilization, let us endeavor to frame for her a Constitution which generations of a remote future shall regard as the palladium of their sacred liberty and their unbounded prosperity.

CONCLUSION.

I tender you, gentlemen, my most grateful acknowledgements for the high honor you have conferred by placing me in this chair. I shall be most happy if at the conclusion of your labors you feel no regret at the choice you have made of a presiding officer. More than a quarter of a century has passed since I have had any experience in such a position, time enough to have forgotten much of the limited parliamentary knowledge I may then have acquired. I cannot, therefore, promise you great efficiency or tact in the discharge of the duty devolving upon me. I can give you the most positive assurance of a desire and purpose, as far as in me lies, to be always right, impartial, just, and courteous. You can aid me very much, gentlemen, and economize time and money by strictly observing the rules you may adopt for your own government, and condensing whatever of argument you may feel inclined to offer to your associates, as far as may be compatible with your sense of duty.

I am now ready to hear any motion you may have to present.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS

THEO. THOMAS — LAST WEEKS — Exposition Building. Every Night. 25 and 50 cts.

TO-NIGHT—Novelty Programme. Hofman's 3 Character Pieces.
TO-MORROW—PASTORAL SYMPHONY.
FRIDAY—Fifth Composers' Night. FRENCH NIGHT.
Introducing Mons. Laurent Pascal, who will sing THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

To afford residents of the suburbs an opportunity to hear one of the great symphonies, as well as to present in the brief time left all those grander compositions, the performance of which has been universally requested, Mr. THOMAS will give a

Symphony Matinee SATURDAY, 2 P. M., when Raff's LENORE SYMPHONY will be given for the only time this season.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Ever Popular "First Chicago Programme."

Carpenter & Sheldon, Managers.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY, Proprietor and Manager.
Grand Wednesday Matinee, 2:30.
ANOTHER GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT. John Stetson's Howard Athenæum Company from Boston. Last week. Jas. S. Maffitt, Adah Richmond, Yankee Locke, Schoolcraft and Coes. Pat. Rooney, Nellie Larkelle, E. M. Hall, N. D. Jones, in Novelty, Farce, and Pantomine. First week of New Burletta and Pantomines.
COMANCHES and ROBERT MACAIRE!
All Ladies' Nights. Theatre perfumed. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Monday, July 23, Haverly's Minstrels, 50 in number.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Original Scenery, Appointments, Music, and Unequaled Cast. Grand Opening, Monday, July 16. Shook & Palmer's Great Company from Union Square Theatre, New York, in the superb play, THE DANICHEFFS. Characters by C. R. Thorne, Jr., Jas. O'Neill, John Parselle, Louis James, J. H. Stoddart, H. F. Daly, M. W. Leffingwell, T. E. Morris, C. M. Collins, Edgar Moore, H. Ramsey, W. S. Quigley, Katherine Rogers, Fanny Morant, Sara Jewett, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Mrs. Tannehill, and Mrs. Poss.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m.

EXCURSION.
Steamer JOHN SHERMAN will leave Chicago for Milwaukee on Friday, 20th inst., from Clark-st. bridge, at 8:30 a. m., and arrive at Racine at 1:30, and Milwaukee at 3. Will leave Milwaukee at 6 p. m., and arrive at Racine at 7:30 p. m., and Chicago at 11 p. m. Round trip, $1.50. Most excellent music and refreshments on board.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,
YANKTON, Dak., July 9, 1877.

Proposals for the Erection of Buildings on the Missouri River for Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, and Fort Peck Agencies:

Proposals will be received at this office until July 27, inclusive, for constructing, near the junction of Whetstone Creek with the Missouri River, and near the junction of Yellow Medicine River with the Missouri River, and near the junction of Poplar River with the Missouri River, the following buildings and inclosures, to-wit: At each location above named, one agent's house, one warehouse, one stable with stable-yard, one receiving and weighing corral with cattle-scales and scale-house, one slaughter-house with corral attached. Whetstone Creek is about 121 miles above Yankton, Yellow Medicine River about 290 miles above Yankton, and Poplar River about 184 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone River. All material, labor, and transportation to be furnished by the contractor. Buildings and inclosures to be constructed in the order prescribed by the Superintendent, and completed on or before the first day of October next. Each proposal must be in duplicate, must have a copy of this advertisement attached, and be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two good and sufficient sureties approved by a Judge or Clerk of the United States Court, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded to the party making the proposal, said contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient bonds immediately furnished for the faithful performance of the contract, and in a sum double the amount bid.

Proposals for any one or all of the above named sets of buildings, complete, will be considered.

The plans, specifications, and drawings in accordance with which the work is to be done, may be seen in this office in Yankton, at the office of S. V. Shipman, Architect, Rooms 62 and 64 Custom-House Building, No. 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, and office of Griggs & Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.

Contracts will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, at 2 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 1, prox.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids are to be distinctly marked on the envelopes, "Proposals to Erect Agency Buildings," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

PROPOSALS

For Masonry, Carpentry, Ironwork, Painting and Glazing, Plumbing, Gasfitting and Steam Heating for the additional building for the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,

CHICAGO, July 17, 1877.

Proposals are invited for the Masonry, Carpentry, Ironwork, Painting and Glazing, Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Heating for a building to be erected as prescribed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved May 22, 1877; said building to be erected north of and adjoining the main building of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, on the northwest corner of Adams and Peoria-sts., in the city of Chicago.

Full plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of Messrs. Burling & Adler, architects, corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for State work for addition to main building of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary," and addressed to DANIEL GOODWIN, Jr., President of Board Trustees, No. 227 West Adams-st., Chicago, Illinois.

The proposals will be opened at the Infirmary, northwest corner of Adams and Peoria-sts., in the presence of the Trustees and bidders, commencing at 12 m. on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1877. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Each bid must be accompanied by a bond of $500, conditioned to carry out the contract if accepted. A suitable bond will be required of the successful bidder to carry out the contract.

FOR SALE.

HALF-ROUND
Hickory Flour Barrel Hoops,
For sale by N. W. HOOP CO., Chicago, Ill.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL.]

BEAUTY:
OR THE
Secret of a Fair Face

A Romance of Reality—The Devices of the Queens of Society—How Plain Features are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art—An Interesting Revelation.

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best boon of nature—a fair complexion; a gift without which there can be no real beauty.

There is no use of repining, because it is so. The sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome.

Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called upon to supply what Nature has denied.

Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

"What can't be cured need not be endured," in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often make life a long martyrdom to ladies of society. Mr. Hagan's

Magnolia Balm

Is certainly one of the most marvelous and useful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the fact that the MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan, with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM; and we know of no other way, if they require any kind of cosmetic at all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

GOOD GOOD NEWS NEWS NEWS FOR THE BALD BALD BALD AND GRAY GRAY GRAY GRAY

Beware of sticky, filthy, muddy compounds, in covered or opaque bottles, called Hair "Restorers," etc. They only paint and daub the hair for the time; and they are poisons likely to breed paralysis and brain diseases.

Turn from them with loathing, and treat your hair with the pure, clean restorative,—LYON'S KATHAIRON. This reliable old preparation does not paint the hair and finally destroy it, but brings it back to new life by nature's own process. The Kathairon costs only 50 cents for a large bottle.

EDUCATIONAL.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.
HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL.D., Master.
This school is designed to give the best and most thorough preparation for college. The past year there have been ten teachers, all of ability and experience, and one hundred and fifty pupils.
There is a preparatory class in English studies and French for boys from ten to fourteen years of age.
The Academy boarding-house is under the entire charge of the resident teachers, and boys receive careful supervision and attention.
For catalogues and circulars address the Master.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW
of Northwestern University, Evanston, and University of Chicago. Judge Henry Booth, Dean. Tuition, $50 per year. Fall term begins September 12. For catalogue address UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, Pa., opens SEPT. 12th. Location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadets. For circulars apply to JEWETT J. WILCOX, Esq., Tremont House, or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

HOWLAND SCHOOL,
For Advanced Education of Young Women, at UNION SPRINGS on Cayuga Lake, Central N. Y. 14th year—1876-7. Especially attractive as a homelike institution. Preparatory and collegiate departments. Send for circular.
President—HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.D., A.M.
Vice-President—M. ANNA WYTHE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1527 & 1529 Spruce-st., Philad'a,
For Young Ladies and Misses. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 20. Board, and tuition in Latin, English, and French, per annum, $400. French is the language of the family. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY,
OXFORD, OHIO.
Mt. Holyoke Plan. The twenty-third year will commence Sept. 5, 1877. Board, Tuition, Fuel, and Lights, $170 per annum. Send for Catalogue to HELEN PEABODY, Principal.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.
Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, } Associate
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.
The best Academy for boys in the Northwest. Prepares for any college or for business. Location attractive and elevated. Fifteen acres of ground. Session begins Sept. 6, 1877. Send for catalogue to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.,
Prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific pursuits. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF, A.M., Supt.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y. BOTH sexes; $225 per year; no extras. Send for circular.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.
JOLIET, July 15, 1877.
NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of August, at 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board.
R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SOAP
—ASK FOR—
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German.
There is None Better,
OR MORE ECONOMICAL FOR FAMILY USE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
*b*Green Lake Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
*b*Lake Geneva Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Well and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria Express	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield & Peoria Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	....	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	* 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, &Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, &Sioux City	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 9:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted .... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until .... 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted .... 7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m., Sundays excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday .... 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEASHORE RESORT.
FRANKLIN HOUSE, Chiltonville, Plymouth, Mass., situated in a fine, breezy locality at the head of Plymouth beach. Terms low.
TIMOTHY MANTER, Proprietor.
References: Norton & Co., millers, Chicago.

GLEN PARK HOTEL,
WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms, $2 to $3 per day. Appointments A1. 'Bus free. Send for circular and analysis of water. C. S. FROST, Proprietor.

THE CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS NOW open; renovated, attractive and reasonable. J. E. MECRAY and T. E. HARKINS, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.
$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000.—ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stock bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

LINEN COLLARS.

KEEP'S LINEN COLLARS.
Four-ply. All the latest styles. $1.50 per dozen, or 6 for 75 cents.
173 EAST MADISON-ST.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

SHIRTS.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS,
Made to measure. The very best, 6 for $9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 East Madison-st.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Keep's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
In fancy boxes, $1.50 per half dozen, or 30c each.
173 East Madison-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THIRTY YEARS
The dark-eyed and lovely daughters of Spanish-America have used MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER as their only cosmetic and toilet perfume. It is the most fragrant, as well as the most lasting of all Floral Waters, and possesses refreshing and invigorating properties not contained in any other preparation of the kind.
For sale by Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A. M. Sommers, Land Commissioner, Missouri, Texas & Pacific Railroad, is stopping at the Palmer House.

George H. Morgan, Secretary of the St. Louis Board of Trade, and his wife, are registered at the Tremont House.

Samuel Sloan, President, H. B. Ledyard, General Manager Michigan Central Railroad, are registered at the Palmer House.

The family of Col. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, have taken up their residence for the summer at the Fountain House, Waukegan, Wis.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, the well-known divine, was at the Sherman House yesterday. He will be in attendance at the Lake Bluff Sunday-School Convention to-day.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 76 degrees; 10 a. m., 80; 12 m., 84; 3 p. m., 87; 7 p. m., 84. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.90; 7 p. m., 29.83.

Two hundred of the participants in the Milwaukee Sængerfest will breakfast at the Tremont House this morning on their way from St. Louis. Hans Balatka will be among the party. They will leave at 10 o'clock this morning for the Cream City.

The Illinois Distillery folks recovered their property yesterday, after going through the various forms provided by the circumlocution office, by paying up the $200,000 to which they were indebted to the Government on the score of taxes.

On the 17th of June, 1877, subscriptions were opened for the Government 4 per cent twenty-year loan. Monday being the last day, the Chicago subscription list was closed. The total amount subscribed in Chicago was $385,650; the total amount paid in, $255,482.87.

Deputy-Coroner Korn yesterday held an inquest upon August Mueller, 42 years of age, and a former inmate of the Insane Asylum, who dropped dead Monday afternoon at the corner of North avenue and Orchard street. A verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs was rendered.

The Sherman House is entertaining an excursion party of 135 people from Jacksonville, Ill. They arrived yesterday afternoon by special train, and will remain till Thursday morning. The party is under the auspices of Grace and Centenary Methodist Churches of Jacksonville, and many of the leading citizens of that place are in the party.

The Sunday-school services at Lake Bluff began last evening, short addresses being made by T. W. Harvey, John E. Miller, the Revs. S. Gilbert, M. C. Hazard, W. F. Sherwin, J. H. Vincent, and others. The prominent features of to-day's programme are lectures by the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, of Chicago, the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, and the Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, of Rockford, Ill.

D. M. Houses, of the *Democrat*; George Knapp, of the *Republican*; and E. W. Knapp, of the *Dispatch*, St. Louis, and ex-United States District-Attorney Col. D. P. Dyer, of the same village, were at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. The gentlemen connected with the St. Louis papers go to Detroit to attend the annual session of the Western Associated Press. Col. Dyer goes to Grand Haven to do a little fishing.

Thomas Brady has been missing from his place of business, corner of State and Eighteenth streets, since Friday morning. His brother, James Brady, who resides at 142 West Jackson street, states that he is about 33 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, has dark brown hair, and full beard. The last time he was seen was by a policeman at 4 o'clock Friday morning. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother.

The Independent Greenback Club of Cook County held a mass-meeting last evening at the College of Laws a majority of the party being present. The general public not responding freely to the call, one-fifth of the assemblage (whose name was understood to be Brown) was detailed as a vidette and instructed to sit upon the front steps and call in the wayfarer. Three of these having been obtained, the show started up about half-past 8 o'clock. Speeches were made by Joan F. Scanlan, R. E. Hoyt, and Ralph Plumb.

A very distinguished party arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, including Gov. John F. Hartranft, wife and two daughters, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. M. Conner, wife and children; S. S. Hartranft, Sinn Hartranft, the Governor's sons; Theodore Cornell and wife, Philadelphia; Dr. William Corson, Norristown; Mrs. S. W. Read, son and daughter, Norristown, Pa.; E. L. Perkins, Philadelphia. The party is bound for California, and leave at 10:30 o'clock this morning, by special car, via the Northwestern Railroad.

Mr. John D. Haggerston, the fruit dealer at the corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street, who was stung by a scorpion imported from South America or the West Indies, in a bunch of bananas, caught the crustacean villain the morning afterward and put him in a bottle of alcohol. He intends to keep his scorpionship as a reminder of his prowess. When bitten (last Wednesday), Mr. Haggerston says the insect previously made a buzzing noise. The swelling has not yet gone down, and poultices are necessary to allay it and the inflammation.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum held yesterday morning Mrs. Andrews reported that thirty-five of the inmates were under treatment for scarlet fever. Three had died; the others were recovering. Mrs. Keith and Mrs. Mulligan were appointed a committee to solicit aid. Mrs. Keith reported the collections during the last two weeks as $51. Contributions were made by the ladies present, swelling the amount to $80. After accepting the resignation of Perry H. Smith as Vice-President the Board adjourned until the first Monday in August.

ACCIDENTS.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Licht, a German lad, 10 years of age, while picking wood along the Ogden Canal, accidently fell into the water and was drowned. His parents reside at No. 18 Langdon street.

Sunday afternoon a little 4-year-old daughter of W. Jackson, residing at the Bishop Court Hotel, fell, while sliding down the bannisters, from the third to the first floor, receiving injuries about the head from which she died twenty-five hours later.

At 4:30 Robert Turner, of 309 Fifth avenue, was thrown from his buggy at the corder of Adams and Throop streets, caused by his horse shying from a pile of bricks in the roadway. He was severely though not seriously injured about the head and shoulders.

James Hagerty, a little boy 3½ years old, residing with his parents at No. 201 North Halsted street, accidentally fell from a second story window to the sidewalk and was badly injured. Dr. Beck, who attended him, thinks his injuries will prove fatal.

Adolph Budack's team and stone wagon, while crossing the Burlington & Quincy track at Twenty-first street, at 6 o'clock last evening, was run into by engine No. 4. One of the horses only was killed, the other animal and the owner having hair-breadth escapes.

Yesterday afternoon Henry, a 16-year-old son of George Munger, of No. 377 State street, was accidentally drowned in the river at Riverside, while attending a Baptist Sunday-school picnic at that place. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A. Schubart, residing at No. 3 Clarendon street, was yesterday morning thrown from his buggy by an unmanageable horse near the corner of Rush and Kinzie streets. He received a severe cut about the mouth, and was slightly injured internally. The buggy was smashed into kindling-wood.

At 6:30 yesterday morning, Ignatz Petrowski, a laborer residing at No. 70 Crosby street, was run down near the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets by a farmer's wagon, owned and driven by Charles Kremnitz, residing at the corner of Belden and Racine avenues. Dr. Geiger, who attended the injured man, says he is in a quite dangerous condition.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

The Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home held their quarterly business-meeting in the parlors of the Home last evening.

Several reports were submitted, among which the most interesting was that of the Secretary. According to this report, the receipts from board during the past quarter amounted to $2,450.17; city and rents, $5,520.06; disbursements, $5,181.22; balance in Treasury, $2,222.96; outstanding bills, none.

Dr. Charles W. Earle, the Home physician, reported that there had been admitted to the hospital for treatment from April 1 to July 1, 56; delirium tremens, 4; persistent alcoholism, 5; mild alcoholism, 47; treated outside of hospital, 25.

The total number of inmates commencing the last quarter, 52; admitted during the quarter, 63; total in the Home, 115. Number discharged during the quarter, 79; number in the Home July 1, 1877, 36. Of the number one was 70 years old, and had drank fifty years; one 65, and had drank forty years; one 64, and had drank forty years; and one 63 and had drank forty-five years. The whole number of years the four had lived, 262 years; the whole number of years they had been drinking, 175 years. Thirteen have drank during the quarter.

It was decided to give a reception to the delegates to the National Association for the Reformation of Inebriates that meets at the Home in September.

Dr. N. S. Davis was requested to prepare an article for publication in the *Medical Journal and Examiner* regarding the Home.

THE HOME.

An informal meeting of ladies interested in the Home Department of THE TRIBUNE, including several of the more prominent contributors thereto, was held yesterday morning in the office of Dr. Amie B. Hale, corner of Madison and State streets. An hour or so was pleasantly spent in discussion and becoming acquainted with one another. After some conversation, the ladies settled to hold a basket-picnic on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Central Park. In order to keep the picnic select, ladies wishing to participate are requested to obtain from Mrs. Dr. Hale a badge which will be prepared this week, and can be obtained on and after Monday at any hour between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. Ladies can invite such of their gentlemen friends as they please, due provision being made for their sustenance. The park can be reached by either the Madison or Randolph street cars, which connect with stages at Western avenue. Persons residing on the South Side can meet at Mrs. Dr. Hale's office any time before noon. The meeting adjourned about half-past 12 o'clock, and the ladies accepted an invitation from Mr. Gibbs, Superintendent of the Floating Hospital, to visit that institution.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—Charles Potter, Jr., New York; William Fleming and J. F. Bassett, McGregor, Ia.; H. J. Colwell, Negaunee; M. D. Hawes, Leominster, Mass.; W. H. Brown, U. S. A.; Charles Lanyon, Mineral Point; F. E. Taft, Newburyport; T. H. K. Moss, Auburn, Ind.; Henry Mann, Milwaukee; S. G. Magill, Clinton, Ia.; A. H. Webster, Lockport, N. Y.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. H. M. Oliver, Nebraska; the Hon. T. C. Pound, Chippewa Falls; J. D. Ireland, Louisville; J. P. Whitehead, Rock Island; Col. J. M. Randolph, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Richard Yates and son, Jacksonville; Prof. W. F. Sherwin, Newark, N. J.; G. H. Morgan, St. Louis; James Peabody, Cincinnati; Col. O. Sackett, New York; A. S. King, Portland, Me.; W. W. Swayne, New Orleans; Bishop Talbot, Indianapolis.... *Grand Pacific*—W. F. Studebaker, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. P. Sprague, U. S. N., Washington; Thomas Wilson and Henry Stevens, Minnesota; D. R. Moon and O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire; T. L. Halbert, Chippewa Falls; W. F. Vilas, Madison; S. L. Dinkelspiel, New York; Thomas Axworthy, Cleveland; C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin; C. Dunham, Geneseo; Hugh T. Reed, Keokuk; A. B. Lee, Erie; Dr. McConner, ex-Gov. J. F. Hartranft, S. S. Hartranft, and Linn Hartranft, Harrisburg, Pa.; Theodore Cornell and E. L. Perkins, Philadelphia; Dr. William Carson, Norristown, Pa.... *Palmer House*—P. W. Ford and J. F. Lowery, Georgia; W. A. Burch, Missouri; T. H. West, Alabama; W. H. Freeman, Boston; F. D. Stout, Connecticut; G. W. Thern, New York; Capt. Timothy, California; Charles McGinley, Philadelphia; K. K. Jones, Quincy; A. J. Keller, Tennessee; Ed Tyler, Maryland; W. F. Springer, New York.

GAS.

WHAT THE CITY OFFICERS SAY.

The question of gas is the uppermost topic of conversation among the city officials and the habitues of the City-Hall. Of course the interest centres in speculation as to what amount of money is to be allowed to the two gas companies, and the failure of the Council to settle the long-disputed controversy Monday night is much criticised. Ald. Waldo said yesterday that he was surprised that the Council had not acceded to the Gas Committee's report and voted $2 per 1,000 feet to the West Side Company and $1.65 per 1,000 to the North and South Side Company. He feared that the extreme would be reached by the Council in its intense eagerness to force the gas companies to lower terms. When the price was $3 per 1,000 feet that was the extreme in favor of the corporations. Now, when the city held a winning hand, it was nonsense to force the companies to a price below living rates, because such a price could not be endured, and the result would be further trouble with Billings and Watkins. When the city, represented by the Council, had succeeded in doing what they had done,—securing gas at a rate cheaper than that enjoyed by any other city in the country,—he thought it the Council's duty as business men, handling the affairs of the city as they would manage their private affairs, to accept the terms which were eminently fair and satisfactory to so many people.

The average of the prices, $2 and $1.65 per 1,000 feet was $1.82½ per 1,000, and that was 5 cents per 1,000 less than the price paid by Detroit, which heretofore had enjoyed the reputation of getting gas cheaper than any other city,—Pittsburg, of course, excepted. There were in the Council some who were too fond of this gas question, and desired to postpone as long as possible the final action in the matter. The gas companies were reputed to be not averse to paying for legislation that favorably affected their interests. Of course the Alderman did not mean to say that all those who were working really against the (in his opinion) best interests of the city did so intentionally, but there were some who did, and the others were unconsciously being led around by the nose, as well-meaning men often had been led by designing confreres.

The project of lighting the streets with oil has again come forward, and the manufacturers of gasoline lamps, etc., have begun to sprinkle their circulars among the Aldermen. There was at the time of the first-expressed desire to light the city with oil an applicant with a gasoline-lamp, which could be furnished and cared for for little money, and which as far as tested gave satisfactory light summer and winter, and with this individual a contract would undoubtedly have been made had the then-existing contracts with the gas companies not prevented. This patentee has again come to the front, and the Aldermen who have expressed any opinion in the matter are inclined to look favorably upon the new contrivance for street illumination.

Mr. Watkins, President of the South Side Gas Company, says that his corporation will enter into a contract to furnish the city gas for one year at the rate of $1.85 a thousand feet. Lower than that they will not go.

THE FLOUR CONTRACT.

A QUEER WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

Some remarks appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday relative to a bill for flour furnished by C. N. Holden, Jr., to the County Hospital, which, upon an examination of the facts, appear to have been unnecessarily harsh. These facts, however, reveal a rather loose way of doing business on the part of the County Board. When the contracts for furnishing supplies were let in January of this year, C. N. Holden, Jr., was the successful competitor for the job of furnishing flour to the County Hospital and the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. For the former he was to get $9 a barrel, for the latter $7.25. In the course of a week or so after the contract had been awarded he had the documents drawn out, together with a bond for $20,000, and went over to the County Building to get the signature of Mr. C. C. P. Holden, the President of the Board. Mr. Holden refused to sign the contract on the ground that he believed the price charged for the flour to be furnished to the Hospital was too high. It was his desire, said Mr. Holden, to avoid doing anything which should cause the taxpayers to believe that they were being unfairly dealt with. Were it known that such a price was charged for flour, complaint would be made, and the members of the Board accused of being in a Ring. He said, however, he would talk it over with the members of the Committee on Public Charities, and hear what they thought of it. The upshot of the matter was that no contract was ever signed, and consequently no bond was ever taken for the fulfillment of the contractor's promises. There could be no bond taken, since

THERE WAS NO CONTRACT.

Holden, however, went on furnishing flour to the Hospital and the Poor-House, charging and receiving the stipulated price of $9 and $7.25. He was paid at those rates, but in county orders, which, after carrying for a time, he was compelled to sacrifice at from 90 to 97 cents.

When there came a sudden rise in wheat and flour, owing to the outbreak of the Russian-Turkish war, he found that he could not profitably continue furnishing the flour at the prices which he had been charging. So he sent a communication to the County Board, in which he stated that it was impossible for him to fill orders any longer at contract prices. This was an odd way of stating it, it is true, since there was no contract, but for some reason or other he so worded his letter, and considered himself absolved from that time on from furnishing flour at the prices which he had previously charged. The County Board, on its side, began getting its supplies wherever it pleased. It bought one lot of 100 barrels or so of flour for the Poor-House at $9.50. Holden found this out, and, the next time that flour was wanted there, put in a bid to furnish a lot at $8.60, and was able to secure the job. The Warden of the Hospital also bought of him some flour for which Mr. Holden charged $11.75 a barrel. This purchase was made along in May, but the bill therefor was not acted on by the County Board until Monday; and it was on this bill that THE TRIBUNE made its comments. Mr. Holden says that this flour cost him $10.90, and that, allowing for the discount on his county orders, what it cost him to carry the flour, etc., he will make but a small profit by the trade, if anything. He is not now in any sense a county contractor for flour, the county buying its own supplies from day to day and week to week in the market.

Why Mr. C. C. P. Holden should object to signing a contract which stipulated that the price of flour should be $9, because he fanced the public would object to it, and yet permit the contractor month after month to furnish flour at $9 a barrel, is something which has not yet been explained. Perhaps Mr. Holden will attend to it.

THE HARMS CASE.

SOME STRANGE AFFIDAVITS.

The Harms injunction case is exciting considerable attention, especially with the Commissioners who have come so nobly to his defense with affidavits. Commissioner Fitzgerald sought to stir the matter up in the Board Monday, but was cut off by the arbitrary ruling of the Chair. He endeavored to call attention to the affidavits of Messrs. Schmidt and McCaffrey on the subject, and his first move was to inquire of the Clerk whether or not any action had been taken by the Board setting aside the Harms contract. The Clerk replied that no such action had been had, which was true. He then attempted to read the following extract from the affidavits in question:

It was deemed most expedient by said Building Committee and said architect to pay said Harms the fair and reasonable value of his work and materials by measurement and value of the whole job, without attempting to hold him to the old contract, the specifications of which were wholly set aside and disregarded in the after prosecution of the work; and this was the understanding of said Committee and said Harms as to the terms on which he went on with the job; but it was not understood that said architect was to have the power and discretion to fix the value of said work and materials, either for said Board or Harms, but that the Board would determine said values.

What these gentlemen have sworn to is notably incorrect, and they have placed themselves in an awkward light before the community as guardians of the public interest. In the first place, the contract was never set aside by the Committee, but, on the contrary, McCaffrey was for a time loud-mouthed in proclaiming that the contract was binding, and he rested his opinion upon an opinion of the County-Attorney. The question of setting the contract aside was never acted upon at any time, nor could the Committee be gotten to consider the matter. The other members of the Committee now say as much, and the architect backs them with an affidavit.

In the second place, if the Committee had set the contract aside its action would not be binding, for the Board alone has authority in such matters, and it certainly never took any action. Then, if the affidavits were true, which they are not, they bear on their face prima facie evidence of fraud. But the affidavits go further, as follows:

And upon said representations and their own understanding with Harms, the Committee requested said Egan, in conjunction with L. B. Dixon, to ascertain from the leading contractors the market value of the work and materials furnished for said foundation, and to report estimates based upon the same to the Committee for their information.

While the affidavits as a whole are incorrect, they are ridiculously and stupidly so in many particulars. They are a direct refutation of the affidavits made by certain Commissioners in the Walker injunction case, and plainly show that the tie binding Commissioners to contractors is too strong to be interfered with by conscientious scruples. The latter extract sets forth that Egan and Dixon were called on to estimate the work, etc., for the information of the Board, but by failing to state that, after they presented their report, Schmidt sought to vote Harms $12,000 more than they had allowed, its true inwardness is conceded, and an attempt is made to blind the Court. The fact is, the Harms contract was never set aside by the Committee or the Board. Schmidt and McCaffrey may have set it aside in their mind, but no one ever heard of their action until the above affidavits were placed on file.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Court heard several tax-cases yesterday morning, and adjourned at an early hour. To-day the objections in the special assessments in the outside towns will be considered.

The case of Dr. West and Josephine Ottman, indicted for adultery, was called in the Criminal Court several days ago, and their bail was defaulted. Yesterday they were arrested and placed in jail.

The Assessor of South Chicago returned his real-estate books, and his personal-property books will be ready a week hence. The books show the real estate to be assessed at $38,823,920, against $38,694,990 for last year.

The County Treasurer yesterday sent letters to the money-lenders inviting them to name their figure for a loan of $100,000 to the county. The Finance Committee meets this afternoon to consider whatever answers may be received.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of numerous cases, among which were a lot of stink cases. Four true bills were found against parties having an interest in the Healey Slough, and twelve bills were found against the owners of the obnoxious ponds along the Lake-Shore Drive. Among the latter was one against a lady living at Northampton, Mass. The complaints against the Bridgeport stink-factories are yet to be considered.

Judge Farwell was among the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday, and he secured the indictment of the burglars who robbed his house some weeks ago. Later in the day he applied to the police authorities for the goods stolen from him which had been recovered, and was informed that an order of court would be necessary. He subsequently issued the order and got his goods—an incident which never occurred before, and is not likely to occur again soon.

THE LATE GRAND JURY.

In an interview with F. B. Marshall, published yesterday, he complained that in a certain case sent from Justice Haines to the Grand Jury, in which he was interested, the names of the witnesses against the defendant, and their residence, had been altered, etc., by which means the ends of justice had been defeated. The matter as published was a reflection on both Justice Haines and the Clerk of the Criminal Court, which the facts show was undeserved. If any one is to blame in the matter it is Marshall himself. The names of the witnesses were indorsed on the back of the recognizance from Justice Haines to the Criminal Court, and all the Clerk of the Court had to do in the matter was to indorse the document as having been filed. Whatever alterations were made were made by the Deputy-Sheriff in copying the names and addresses of the witnesses, and this was purely a clerical error. Marshall's attention was called to the matter when he was before the jury, and the explanation was satisfactory, and it was in bad taste for him to make the statement he has under the circumstances. He knew the mistake, was before the jury himself, and the fact that he did not succeed in getting the person indicted that he was after is the most plausible cause of his conduct. His story was told, no doubt, with a view of diverting attention from the graver charge that he attempted to influence the June Grand Jury in his own interest by buying up certain members.

Mr. William Messillier denies absolutely and unqualifiedly, with one solitary exception, all the statements made by Mr. Marshall, who alleged that Messillier had tried to borrow $50 of him, apparently as a consideration for a vote against Marshall's indictment. Messillier says he doesn't know Marshall, never spoke to him, never asked him for any money, and saw him but once that he knows of. This was at Hanley's saloon. A party of jurors and others were in there, he says, and when one of the crowd went out, a person whom Messillier thinks is Albert Patch said to him, "That man who just now went out is Marshall, who has been indicted." Messillier states that Mr. Patch asked him if he would not vote for a reconsideration of the indictment, and that he refused to do so, thinking that the case against Marshall was a strong one. He sees no reason why Marshall should have made these statements against him except his unwillingness to vote for a reconsideration of the indictment.

The case of Marshall, however, is not the only one wherein crookedness was attempted or practiced before the late jury. Yesterday a juror laid some facts before the Assistant State's Attorney which will throw a flood of light on the subject. The facts touch other jurors than those so far named, and are to be brought to the attention of the present jury, along with the facts in the Marshall case, early the coming week.

THE CITY-HALL.

Eleven new cases of scarlet fever, eight cases of measles, and three deaths from scarlet fever were reported at the Health Department.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $5,000 from the Collector, $2,290 from the Water Department, and $1,643 from the Comptroller.

The Comptroller yesterday redeemed popular loan warrants amounting to $3,700, and issued new revenue warrants to the extent of $9,000.

The license receipts yesterday were about $5,000. Eight hundred and seventy-nine saloon-licenses have been issued since July 1, and that is about 200 more than were issued in the corresponding time last year.

The Mayor yesterday forwarded to St. John $2,050, which has been collecting for some time. There are still some committees who have not yet reported their subscriptions, and them the Mayor would be pleased to hear from.

The Special Committee to consider the efficiency of the Building Department is called to meet in the City Clerk's office to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The agents of the foreign insurance companies do not seem to think that the city intends to collect that 2 per cent tax. Legal steps will soon be taken, and now the Comptroller's clerk is engaged in making out a list of the delinquent companies, that they may be indicted by the Grand Jury.

One of the Aldermen was around yesterday betting a new hat that the Council would take a vacation of four weeks, commencing before the 1st of September. He thinks that the gas question will be settled before that event. The Judiciary Committee have all signed a report in favor of the project.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: J. & H. E. Huber, a three-story factory, 33x50 feet, corner Sangamon and Pratt streets, cost $2,000; L. W. McConnell, a two-story basement and attic dwelling, 30x74½ feet, corner of Dearborn avenue and Schiller street, cost $6,000; the congregation of Bnai Abraham, a one-story and basement church, 40x80 feet, corner Wright and Johnson street, cost $5,600.

The Committee on Fire and Water, the Mayor, and Chief Fire-Marshal Benner visited the lumber district yesterday afternoon. There has been of late some unlawful extension of territory on the part of the lumber-yards, and some new yards have been started contrary to the instructions imposed by the Fire Ordinance. The officials desire to understand these things, and made an inspection to that end. The scene of Monday's threatening conflagration was also visited.

Some time ago the Council called upon the City Clerk for a report of the number of passes he has obtained for city officials, and the names of those officials. Mr. Butz has prepared a report, but it has not yet been presented. It sets forth that he has kept no record of the passes he has obtained, and has no idea as to the number. All of which relieves the minds of some of the Aldermen, who undoubtedly do not desire that the public be informed of the traffic carried on in the matter of passes.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf, Health-Officer Merki, and a Committee representing the Citizens' Union of the North Division, went before the Grand Jury yesterday to testify in regard to the frog-pond lying inside the Lake-Shore Drive, to the end that those owners of property which the pond covers may be indicted for maintaining a nuisance. The same health officers and a delegation from Bridgeport also testified concerning Healey Slough. Dr. De Wolf hopes to obtain indictments against the maintainers of both nuisances, though some of the owners live in other cities, and thus secure a filling up of the places, and an abolishing of the nuisances.

Prosecuting-Attorney Linscott says that he intends to break up the practice in vogue with some men of having other men arrested sometimes for annoyance, and often for blackmailing purposes. Men will go to the police stations and, with the greatest earnestness, swear out warrants for the arrest of another, and after the man has been arraigned for trial it will be discovered that the prosecution is missing,—having been bought off, perhaps. Mr. Linscott says that he shall force the prosecution by obtaining capiases, and compelling an attendance of the complainant. A great deal of the valuable time of the police force is frequently taken up with such cases, and the entire proceeding is a mockery of justice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Douglas Park will be formally opened by the West Park Commissioners on the 11th of August.

Steamer John Sherman will give an excursion to Milwaukee Friday from Clark-street bridge. Round trip, $1.50.

Men for writing circulars, for porters, shipping clerks, and the like, can be found looking for work at the Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, 145 Fifth avenue.

Send flowers and fruit or reading matter to No. 65 Washington street this morning, to be distributed among the poor and the hospitals by the Ladies' Flower Mission.

The annual Masonic Encampment and Basket Picnic of Oriental Consistory S. ∴ P. ∴ R. ∴ S. ∴ 32° will occur Thursday, the 19th, at River Grove. Invitations and tickets can be obtained only from members of the Order and of Sublime Princes A. W. Adcock, No. 98 State street, and Wadhams & Roundy, No. 192 South Clark street.

Train starts from the Chicago & Northwestern depot, corner Canal and Kinzie streets, at 9:30 a. m.

The Botanical Section of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois will meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the parlor of the University of Chicago, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and University place. Members of the Society and those interested in the different departments of microscopic botany are invited.

CRIMINAL.

William Johnson, of Rock Island, was coolly taken in on the spielmark game to the extent of $25 yesterday afternoon at the Michigan Southern depot.

The woman Lou Colville, who was charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill in payment for a revolver, with which she was going to shoot another female, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Hoyne.

Pat O'Brien made threats to kill James H. Boland, of No. 51 Ontario street, when surrounded by his mob. Boland complained to the police, and O'Brien, together with Thomas Maguire, John Moran, Maria Wagner, and others were arrested for disorderly conduct. They gave bail, and O'Brien and his mob then thrashed Boland, and intrenched themselves in his house, and up to a late hour had successfully resisted the spasmodic efforts made by the police to rearrest them.

William Pulger is an amiable chap, and this is the chief reason why he was last evening locked up at the Armory. William is from Australia. A woman named Rachel Austin having a claim on his affections followed him from there, and was astounded to find that her William "had been and gone and done it," and that, too, to a scraggy female having one husband yet alive. And so by way of a reminder to William "of days that have as happy been," she caused his arrest for marrying a bigamist.

The friends of Jacob Shoenfeld, one of the firm of Shoenfeld Brothers, rallied in Commissioner Hoyne's office yesterday and proffered bail in $5,000 in order to secure his release from Kern's hotel. Shoenfeld is charged with an infringement of the Bankruptcy act, and has been out on bail, but some person wrote to the Assignee that he contemplated leaving the State, and he was accordingly rearrested. His friends are much excited over this fact, and threaten the officious letter-writer with dire vengeance. The bond furnished bore four very good names.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: James Bruner, burglarizing the residence of Laura Madden, No. 112 Biler avenue, $500 to the Criminal Court; Eliza Joyce, pilfering at the Boston Store, $500 do; George Boulden, assaulting Isaac Goldstein, $4,000 to the 21st; William Bulger and Thomas Dugan, vagrants, $100 fine each. Justice Morrison held Charles J. Guiteau, embezzlement, $500 to the Criminal Court; Joseph Hardcastle, vagrant, thirty days; Annie Smith and Jennie Clayton, six months each; George Rank, thirty days; John Richardson and George Visan, larceny, $200 to the Criminal Court; Daniel Carey, six months.

Thomas Doyle, a liquor dealer at No. 144 North Clark street, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning, accompanied by his counsel, the Hon. Billy O'Brien, on the charge of having in his possession three empty spirit casks on which the stamps, brands, and marks were not erased. It appeared that these casks were in a lower tier of whisky barrels with the stamped ends towards the wall, and that when the spirits were drawn out from the other end the dealer was too lazy to go around to the stamped ends and erase the stamps. At least that was the story he told, and, although it might appear to the outsider to be somewhat gauzy, Assistant-to-the-Assistant-to-the-District-Attorney Boales was persuaded thereby, and ordered the case dismissed. And it was done, even as he had commanded.

Ex-Constable Laimbier, formerly of Cicero and lately of this city, has disappeared, and half a dozen Constables and as many Deputy Sheriffs are unable to find him. It is alleged that he appropriated money collected on judgments, etc., but the amount taken cannot be learned except by an examination of the books of the Justices of the Peace for whom he worked for the past eight years. It is alleged that he feared an explosion, and made preparations to decamp. On the 5th inst. a warrant was issued for his arrest, the charge being applying money which did not belong to him to his own use. He got wind of this, it is said, and, gathering his family together, left for New York, and sailed on the 7th for Liverpool. It is stated in explanation of his absence that he was summoned to England by the expected death of a wealthy relative of his wife.

Minor arrests: Adolph Peters, alias Belgium, charged by Detective Scott with the burglary of about $50 worth of wearing apparel from the house of Thomas Walsh, No. 199 North Halsted street; Daniel Frawley, who cut Charles Diehl across the throat on the 2d of July on Ewing street, between Nos. 132 and 120, their respective residences; James Lynch, John Wallace, and William Merino, larceny of several sacks of flour from Eichmann's bakery on Blue Island avenue, at present in the hands of a custodian; Frank Gordon, larceny of groceries from Thomas K. Jordan, corner of Polk and Miller streets; John Hickey, wanted by the Criminal Court for larceny, having jumped his bail; Michael Keeley, charged with rape by Jennie Overton, the particulars of which have not yet leaked out; Edward McCarthy, just released from the House of Correction, and rearrested by Lieut. Callahan, who wants him for larceny; Silas McKay, stealing chickens from Patrick Flahan in the North Division.

A COOL HAND.

The witness Fitzgerald, who testified the other day at the Shanley inquest relative to the shooting of the deceased by Gannon, has been telling some additional circumstances, which, if true, appear to indicate that Gannon is a youth devoid of moral principle, and whose imprisonment is demanded by the interests of society. Fitzgerald's statement is that on the evening of the 9th inst. he was lying on a bench in the yard of his mother's house. About 1 o'clock William Shanley came along. He had a lot of little bundles with him containing groceries. Crawford, Gannon, and O'Boyle were in the neighborhood. Morton was watching the horse and buggy they had stolen. As Shanley came up to the three boys, Crawford says, "There comes a drunken man; let's hold him up;" and he sung out to Shanley, "Hand over your money." Shanley said, "I am a poor man—haven't anything. What do you want to bother with me for?" No sooner did he say this than Gannon drew a revolver and shot Shanley in the head. Then the three went back to the buggy and consulted. In the meanwhile Fitzgerald lay breathless and uncertain on the bench. His mother begged him not to say anything. She was afraid of the revenge of the murderers. She advised him not to say a word to anybody that he had been a witness of the deed. Then she went into the house. He remained lying on the bench. Suddenly he saw Gannon coming back again. He raised up three times the arm of the man whom he had shot, and let it drop again. Then he turned the corpse over and opened the eyelids in order to see whether the eyes were set. Then he returned to his companions and said the man was dead. All three came back to the body then, and one of them noticed Fitzgerald lying on the bench. "There's Tom," said he to his companions. "Don't pay any attention. He seems to be asleep." Then the boys got into the buggy and went up and down the street about three times, passing by the body, in order to be sure that life had fled.

SHANLEY'S MURDERER CAUGHT.

Officers Tim Mahoney and William Casey last evening arrested a man who, it is thought, will prove to be Joseph Crawford, the man who killed James Shanley, according to the story of young Gannon. It is certain that the person arrested is named Joseph Crawford, and that he formerly lived in the North Division. He answers the description closely, indeed, but he denies so firmly that he is the person sought after that the police are quavering. At any rate he will only be allowed to depart in peace in the event of Gannon and others being unable to identify him as the Crawford who is wanted for the murder. He was captured about the house of a mistress in the neighborhood of Polk and Sherman streets. In the stories he tells the police he contradicts himself badly, and disclaims knowing the very people who gave him away to the officers. It is highly probable that he is the man wanted, and if recognized to-day the truth of the story of the murder is bound to come out.

SUBURBAN.

NORWOOD PARK.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Saturday evening. Present, Dunlap, Ellison, Stevens, Winchell, and President Seymour.

The ordinance ordering a sidewalk on Chestnut street was, on motion of Dunlap, repealed. A petition for a sidewalk on Cedar and Vine streets was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. The Attorney was authorized to purchase the necessary blanks for the use of the Street Commissioner. The Clerk was ordered to advertise for bids for building crossings on the line of new sidewalks.

The Village Treasurer's monthly report was approved and ordered placed on file.

The recent offer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to make Norwood a telegraph station, provided the village would defray a portion of the salary of the operator, was considered by the Board, and, after discussion, it was resolved that, in consideration of the Chicago & Northwestern making the place a telegraph and ticket station, and placing the depot and park in charge of a competent agent, the village would pay $15 per month towards the salary of the agent.

A wedding is on the tapis, and it is expected to come off within—a short time. Dressmakers and sewing girls have been in demand for several weeks.

Storm and Flood Signals.

Telegram to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—The new Commissioner of Agriculture, Gen. LeDuc, has strongly indorsed and will give all possible aid for a fair test of the plan of storm and flood signals, by means of the telegraph and cannon, to give certain, instant, and general warning of coming storms, mainly for the benefit of agriculture during haying and harvest, but also for commerce and warning of sudden destructive floods on rapid rivers. This system has been warmly indorsed by scientific gentlemen throughout the country, including Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph; and the Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, offered to furnish telegrams of coming storms and floods to all towns establishing the signals, free, to test the system; but at the time the system was first proposed Belknap was principally engaged in selling post-traderships, and had no time to attend to such matters, while Col. Meyer, in charge of the Weather Bureau, for some reason best known to himself, refused to test the system, which could be done for a few thousand dollars. The case will now be laid before the new Secretary of War, with the above recommendations and any others which may be offered, and it is expected that he will at an early day order a test to be made at the various forts, arsenals, and navy yards of the populous States, from which if successful it may be extended by local authorities at a trifling cost to every city, county seat, and village of importance in the Union.

LOUISIANA.

Singular Features of the Returning-Board Indictments—The Documentary Evidence Spirited Away to New York—A Statement of the Case by the Returning Board.

Telegram to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—There are some curious circumstances connected with the indictment of the Returning Board, concerning which there is no valid explanation. It was supposed that the Grand Jury had ample documentary evidence of the probable guilt of the Returning Board when they found the indictment, and when the specific allegation of forgery and perjury was made in the instance of the Parish of Vernon, it is supposed that the Grand Jury was in possession of these returns. The information filed by the District Attorney implies the possession of information showing reasonable grounds for the prosecution. The best evidence would be the returns of the Parish of Vernon, in which the forgery charged and perjury were committed. The Vernon Parish returns could not be found yesterday at the office of the Secretary of State, the legal custodian of all returns, nor are they in evidence in the office of the Clerk of the Court in which the indictments are filed. Upon inquiry it appeared that they were not in this city, but in the hands of David Dudley Field, in New York. A very prominent State official said: "My information is that these were stolen from the records of the Congressional Investigating Committee, and that Field has kept a close watch over them ever since, never leaving them out of his possession. I do not see how it would be possible to secure an indictment without them. They exhibit the only evidence of forgery that exists, if any there be."

This comes from a gentleman who of all others should know where the papers are. This information has created a most profound sensation, and would seem to corroborate the impression which has been current here, that this indictment was in some manner influenced from New York by friends of Tilden.

STATEMENT BY THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13, 1877.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* I make this statement of facts in regard to the action of the Court in the proceedings against the Returning Board. The criminal proceedings against the Louisiana Returning Board have created considerable comment in the newspapers throughout the country. It is stated the members of the Returning Board have been indicted by the Grand Jury in New Orleans for perjury and forgery. There is an error in this statement, which at first blush might seem to be of no significance, but which, when carefully examined in connection with extraneous circumstances, shows an object and a steady design in the law officers of the State to present this case to the country at a particular time when the court had or was about to adjourn, and the case could not be tried until the court convened in the fall. So in the meantime it would be impossible for the Board to vindicate themselves by a speedy trial. The records of the court do not show that the Grand Jury found or presented a bill of indictment against the Returning Board. It appears that on the 15th of June, 1877, the District Attorney presented an information against the members of the Returning Board, charging them with "uttering and publishing as true a certain altered false paper and counterfeited public record, the returns of the Parish of Vernon, of an election held for Presidential Electors, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, and counterfeited."

Now, the Grand Jury then in existence was not discharged until the last day of June. Then, why was it the Grand Jury did not find and present a bill of indictment in so important a case? Why did the District Attorney file a presentment in this case when the Grand Jury was in session? It is well understood here that the Grand Jury refused to find a bill of indictment in this case, and that upon their refusal to do so the District Attorney filed the information.

It is a fact beyond denial that the Grand Jury was in session when this information was filed (June 15), and continued in session until the last of the month, and that they did not present a bill of indictment against the Returning Board. Consequently it is fair to conclude that they did not find evidence sufficient to justify it. It seems this matter of the Returning Board was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury in the charge of the Judge soon after they were impaneled, so they had ample time and opportunity to act on it, but the District Attorney, without any examination of the case before any examining court, or having any evidence taken down of his own accord, filed the information in this case.

So it is an error in the press of the country when they say a bill of indictment has been found by a Grand Jury against the Returning Board. It is only an information by the District Attorney.

But another important fact in the progress of the affair appears, and it is this: The information was filed in Court on the 15th of June, but it was kept on the secret files of the Court, and capiases did not issue until about the 6th of July, when the parties gave bail. Before this time it was known that the Judge had obtained from the Governor leave of absence for ninety days, and that he would adjourn Court on the 7th of July for ninety days, and that in the meantime nothing could be done with these cases in Court, and the defendants would have to rest under the charges until the Court convened in the fall. There is method and design in this. If the District Attorney had been desirous of having the parties brought to a speedy trial he knew as well the facts three months ago as he did on the 15th of June, as the Judge especially alluded to the case in his charge to the Grand Jury three months ago; and if the parties had been notified of the information as soon as it was filed they could have called for a trial, as the Court sat until the 7th of July; but the whole matter was delayed, and seemingly purposely, until the Court was about to adjourn before the parties could have an opportunity to defend themselves.

The charge in the information is of a false return of the Presidential Electors, and makes no allusion to the return being false as to any State or local candidate. So it would appear that the object was to cast doubt on the returns for Presidential Electors. The whole charge in the information is predicated on the changes said to have been made in the Supervisors' consolidated statement of the votes of Vernon Parish.

J. MADISON WELLS,
THOMAS J. ANDERSON,
G. CASANAVE,
LOUIS M. KENNER.

AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

Gov. Nicholls, upon being interviewed, replied that he did not wish to reopen the subject, but intimated that he would act without regard to political consideration, and that he would adhere to his original determination, which was to pardon them if they should be convicted. As to the inquiry whether he thought the Legislature had made any bargain, he replied that he knew of none directly, but that the joint resolution passed, which said, "We will discountenance any attempted prosecution for past political acts," might be so construed.

Attorney-General Ogden said he knew of no bargain ever having been made, and that as the prosecuting officer he would prosecute them if indicted; that he had nothing to do with their political acts, but if they were charged with any criminal offense they should be prosecuted and punished.

Gen. Fred Ogden, of the White League, said they ought to be punished, not politically, but because they violated the law. He thought the people of the State demanded it, and that it should be done.

Ex-Gov. Wickliffe, who has just arrived from the country, said the news created the greatest excitement; that every one demanded that the Returning Board should be punished; that, if necessary, money would be raised to induce Judge Black to help prosecute them, and that Gov. Nicholls would not dare stand in the way, and that if he did he would suffer. Gov. Wickliffe is an old-time Bourbon Democrat, but has considerable influence in Middle Louisiana.

The Slaughter of Moussa Pasha's Circassians.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from Kyzil Kilissa, gives the following account of the slaughter of Moussa Pasha's Circassians, already reported by telegraph. Other reports, it may be as well to add, say that only about thirty Circassians were killed:

"Before us—our faces were turned to the northeast—and on our right (and thus south of where we stood) extended a plain in which were a few villages, fields, and meadows. In the south the plain is bounded by the Kars Ischai, whilst a tributary of the same river flows through it, and on both sides of the height are the sources of this tributary. I could not learn the names of the villages, but suppose from the map that we were near Keketsch, and that the village in the middle of the plain was Selimkjol. The whole terrain was surrounded by high mountains furrowed with numerous water courses.

"On the heights in the east, probably at Balgourd and Begiv Ahmed, stood the Russian guns and infantry. The smoke, unable to rise from the heavy atmosphere, prevented me from estimating the strength of the force. I should think it amounted to three battalions and twelve guns. And from the heights in the sout west some thousands of mounted Circassians had rushed into the plain intending to storm the Russian positions. The result of this mad undertaking—whoever ordered it deserves a tenfold death for his stupidity—might have been foreseen by any one, and was unfortunately witnessed by us.

"Delayed by rivers, ditches, and blocks of rock, and not accustomed to closed ranks in attacks, the Circassians presented a confused coil when they came within reach of the Russian guns, and were decimated. But instead of commanding a speedy retreat, the commander (perhaps it was Moussa Pasha) sent the last reserves after them, and not one Circassian voluntarily retired. A few riders almost reached the Russian lines, only to fall by well-directed shots. It was a massacre such as I have never seen,—a frightful sacrifice of the lives of foolhardy men; but the climax of the catastrophe was yet to come. Suddenly one squadron after the other of Cossacks poured out of the gorges in the Kars Mountains and fell upon the remnant of the Circassians in their flank and rear.

"The Berdan carbines of the Cossacks appear to be excellent weapons, as every salvo caused the most dreadful ravages, while the Circassians are spoilt by the new Henry-Martini muskets; they no longer aim so accurately, and instead of economizing their ammunition, as formerly, they waste it. They are like poor people unexpectedly made rich, who do not know how to make a right use of their money, and waste it uselessly. I could not await the result of the battle; the Cossacks, having approached to within 400 feet of us, would see us. Although there was no danger of their miserable horses being able to overtake our powerful ones, my dragoman became anxious; in case of our being taken prisoners he would, as a Pole, be hanged, he was certain; on the other hand, his Polish blood impelled him to fire two shots at the Cossacks, one of whom fell from his horse. There could, however, be no doubt about the result of the combat, namely, the complete destruction of the Circassians, so we turned back and rode to this place at a trot."

A Jilted Chinaman.

Joe Warner, the Michigan circus man, writes to the Lansing *Journal* that while in San Francisco in an official's office a Chinaman came in for a warrant for the arrest of a woman, explaining: "Him say heap time, 'Me likee you, Ah Chow. 'Spose you goode man alla time. Me makee you wifee.' Me likee white woman wifee. She say to Malla, 'Ah Chow, you give money buy dless, shoe, hat, alla things.' Me say, 'How muchee you like money?' Him say 'Thiee hundled dolla, 'Spose no give thiee hundled dolla, not be you wifee.' Me give Maly Blooks money. She go way tell me, 'You come my house to malla.' Me go Maly Blooks' house to malla. Me see me heap foolee; no see Maly Blooks; no money; she hab got lun away Mellican man; stealee Ah Chow money; talkee lie; no good. Now me likee catchee paper for catchee Maly Blooks for stealee." The Chinaman was given to understand that as he had voluntarily given Mary Brooks the money, a charge of larceny could not be brought against the woman.

Preventing Suffocation by Smoke.

W. H. Lewis in London Times.

I omitted in my former letter to you on this subject to give any suggestion for the prevention of suffocation by smoke. A pillow-case, well saturated with water, and having a small hole torn in it to look through, placed loosely over the head, will be found an admirable impromptu respirator in the densest smoke. I am indebted for the idea to Vice-Admiral Jerningham, who told me how, when he commanded the Cambridge training-ship at Plymouth, he made his first experiment with this pillow-case respirator. He had twelve pounds of powder exploded in a confined part of the ship, which, although screened off with fearnought, emitted so dense a smoke that those outside had to lie down on the deck. A common pillow-case, with a small eye-hole, was placed over the head of a man, who, with the hose in his hand, went inside and remained ten minutes, when, to assure his friends outside of his safety, he sang a comic song.

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Crippled and lame horses, lumps, bunches, and swellings cured free of charge by Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Apply to Guy S. Frazer, Agent, from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m., at H. A. Hurlbut & Co., wholesale druggists, 75 and 77 Randolph street, Chicago.

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and repaired or polished by competent workmen at reasonable prices. Terms made by the year. The Root & Sons Music Company, 156 State street, General Agents for Weber pianos.

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is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.

GOLDSMITH MAID, RARUS, AND NETTIE,

three of the greatest living trotters, will appear in races at Dexter Park next Friday.

DEATHS.

BEST—At the residence of her parents, 655 West Monroe-st., July 15, of cholera infantum, Grace, daughter of William E. and Emma D. Best, aged 13½ months.

WILLIAMS—July 16, 1877, Josephine Hosmer, infant daughter of J. C. and H. A. Williams, aged 9 months and 8 days.

Funeral Wednesday, July 18, at 2 o'clock, from residence, 130 Rhodes-av. Friends of the family are invited.

HARDIE—July 16, at the residence of his parents, Gilbert J., infant son of J. L. and Emilie Hardie, aged 2 months and 3 days.

BRENNAN—On the 17th inst., at her residence, 322 West Twelfth-st., Eliza, wife of P. Brennan.

Funeral Thursday, 19th, at 10 a. m., from the Holy Family Church, by cars to Calvary.

MEDICAL.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity in the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follow. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

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The Adams & Westlake Wire Gauze Non-Explosive OIL STOVE.

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Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived: from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. BABBITT'S various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

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Punctual as a Timepiece.—Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork perfect health is impossible. Therefore, when disordered, control them with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the most genial balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession. Sold by all druggists.

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68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS' WEDNESDAY SALE.
JULY 18, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.
WHITE AND YELLOW WARE,
Glassware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Wines, Liquors, &c.
At their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
THURSDAY MORNING, July 19, at 9:30 o'clock, At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor. Merchants will always find full lines salable goods at these sales.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

We shall sell this a. m. at 9:30 o'clock, our usual variety of New and Elegant
FURNITURE,
Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Library, Hall, Dining-room, and Office Furniture.
CARPETS, NEW AND USED,
Second-hand Furniture and Household Goods, together with a large lot of General Merchandise.
TO THE TRADE.
We shall sell 200 dozen School Slates, assorted sizes, in packages to suit the trade.

By H. C. HUNT & CO.,
276 East Madison-st.

This morning at 10 will be sold a full line of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, all kinds, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Carpets, etc.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.